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BRITAIN BREAKS WITH HANKOW.

FAREWELL LETTER TO CHEN.

DEPARTURE OF BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.

HANKOW TROOPS EXPECTED TO REVOLT.

IMMINENT CLASH FEARED.

Owing to the fact that the Hankow regime is "so totally incapable of discharging the responsibilities of a civilised government, it is both useless and undesirable to retain there the British Minister's representative." This is the stern language used by Mr. Basil Newton, the British diplomatic representative at Hankow, in the course of a farewell letter addressed to Mr. Eugene Chen.

The letter cites the failure of the Hankow administration to keep the terms of the Agreement regarding the ex-British Concession, and says that the authority for whom Mr. Eugene Chen speaks has failed to make good its claim to govern in accordance with the standards of a responsible modern government.

Owing to a defection of troops within the city itself there is imminent prospect of a revolt at Hankow, a concentration of so-called anti-Red troops having taken place on the race course. It is thought that a clash cannot long be delayed. Panic among the Chinese population is increasing, and many are crowding, with their belongings, into the foreign districts.

A Japanese destroyer, lying off Chinkiang, was struck by shells during the course of an aimless bombardment yesterday, and at midnight replied effectively with her main armament, shelling the Northern batteries for nearly two hours.

The defeated remnants of the Northern forces which garrisoned Shanghai immediately prior to the Southern capture of that city, are gathering at Soochow, where they have come under fire from the Southern batteries. It is reported that they are receiving aid from some of Sun Chuan-fang's troops.

A SOUTHERN DEFEAT REPORTED.

Shanghai, May 18. Mr. Basil Newton, the British Minister's representative at Hankow, has addressed a valedictory letter to Mr. Eugene Chen, in which he reviews the British Government's continued endeavours to meet the aspirations which Mr. Chen claimed to voice.

Hoping for a response in a spirit of sincerity of statesmanship, the Minister had, frank and friendly discussions with Mr. Chen, and maintained contact by means of a personal representative.

Yet within a month of the Minister's departure from Hankow the Concession was over-run, and Southern troops were admitted to restore order remained in unjustified possession.

Long-Suffering.

Nevertheless, to give further evidence of its desire to put its relations with the Chinese people on a satisfactory footing, the British Government made an agreement surrendering the safeguards of its nationals, and placing the ultimate responsibility for the proper administration of the Concession in the hands of the Southern authorities.

But despite this continuous proof of goodwill, the conditions for Britishers in the areas controlled from Hankow necessitated the evacuation of all the ports to the west of Hankow. The climax was the murderous outrages at Nanking on March 24.

"Totally Incapable."

"Of the conditions at Hankow it is hardly necessary to speak. Trade is at a standstill, while the evacuations evidence the feeling of insecurity."

The letter concludes with a declaration that while there is no change in the British policy towards the aspirations of the Chinese people, it is clear that those for whom Mr. Chen spoke failed to make good their claim to govern in accordance with the standards of a responsible modern government. Therefore, the British Government is "forced to the conclusion that the retention of the Minister's representative at

the seat of a regime so totally incapable of discharging the responsibilities of a civilised government is both useless and undesirable. He is therefore leaving forthwith.

HANKOW REVOLT IMMINENT.

Defection Within City.

Hankow, May 18. Not only is Chiang Kai-shek's net gradually closing round Hankow, but there is understood to have been a defection of troops in the city itself, and a clash is feared at any moment now.

The anti-Red troops have concentrated; it is reliably reported, at the Chinese Racecourse in Hankow, and the opinion is expressed that open hostility between these forces and those loyal to the Hankow Government cannot be long delayed.

In view of the tension, the apprehension of the Chinese civil population is increasing almost hourly. They are crowding into the ex-British Concession and the foreign districts, carrying with them all their personal belongings. It is becoming increasingly difficult to deal with the situation.

General Sha Tao-yin, who turned Nationalist last year, and who has now declared himself to be on the side of the anti-Reds, has now a point only twenty miles from Wuchang with his troops. His army is rapidly advancing on the west of Hankow. The climax was the murderous outrages at Nanking on March 24.

"Concerning General Yang Sen, who is said to have linked up with Wu Pei-fu's forces, there is no further information at present."

SOUTH DEFEAT?

An Unconfirmed Report.

Wuhu, May 18. The Northerners are reported to be making a drive on the Liu-chow to Lake Huchow, front, and though confirmation has not come through, it is reported that the Nationalists were severely defeated at Luchow, and are retiring.

Luchow is an important city just north of the western end of Lake Huchow.

Wuhu remains quiet.—Naval

NORTHERNERS WITHDRAW. A Parting Salvo.

Nanking, May 18. The Nationalists were unable to displace the Northern field gun positions on the hill behind Pukow, but yesterday it would appear the Northerners decided to evacuate, after giving the Nationalists a few parting shots.

The guns opened up an extensive fire on an armoured train in Pukow, and on the batteries at Lion and Tiger Hills, keeping up the shell-fire all the forenoon. Afterwards nothing more was heard of the guns, and towards evening the Southern troops were observed to be advancing slowly up the hill, which had been deserted by the Northerners.

It is understood that the Shantung troops are now withdrawn to a place about 15 miles north of Pukow.

Large numbers of Southern troops are crossing the river to the north bank about ten miles above Nanking. A cruiser is covering the crossings.—Naval Wireless.

JAPANESE HIT BACK.

Destroyer Shells Batteries.

Chinkiang, May 18. About midnight last night a Japanese destroyer which had been lying at anchor, suddenly woke up into life and began to shell the Northern batteries. Apparently the destroyer had been hit in the course of an aimless bombardment of the district by the Northern guns, which lasted all day and well into the night.

It is not known whether the Japanese destroyer was deliberately fired on. She got under way and replied to the Northern fire with her main armament for nearly two hours.—Naval Wireless.

The destroyer was the Japanese destroyer Momo, which had on board a Japanese Foreign Office Mission. A warrant officer on the bridge was wounded when the vessel was struck.

THREAT TO SHANGHAI.

Northern Remnants Provocative.

Shanghai, May 19. Owing to the activity of the northern warships in the Shanghai region, Admiral Yang Shu-chang, the Nationalist naval commander-in-chief, has postponed his trip to Pukow to take the office of Provincial Government chairman there, but is remaining in Shanghai to direct defensive operations.

There is still a large force of remnants of the Shantung army on the north bank of Soochow, and these, together with Sun Chuan-fang's troops, are attempting to cross the river. The Nationalist batteries are shelling them.

Resistance Near Pukow.

Eight thousand Shantung soldiers still remain on the railway line between Pukow and Wuyi, although the main Shantung force has retreated to Chuchow.

The Nationalists from Chuchow are attempting to destroy the railway track above Wuyi, so as to cut the Shantung force's means of retreat by rail.

General Pak Wen-hwei telegraphs that the Shantung army surrounding Hefei (Anhui) has been routed.—Naval Chung Pao.

SWATOW EXCITEMENT.

Troops Cause Apprehension.

Swatow, May 17. Martial law was declared suddenly here to-day, and considerable uneasiness was caused among foreigners when they were stopped in the streets and ordered to return to their homes.

The foreign Consuls were notified, and the defence forces were seen to be getting ready for any trouble. The Marines prepared their equipment in case of a sudden call, and the Japanese cruiser in port was observed to swing out her boats, manned in readiness for any emergency, in which they might have been called upon to guard their nationals.

It transpired that all the excitement was caused by the arrival of about 1,000 soldiers, who came in seven junks, and whose sympathies, whether "Red" or anti-Red, were doubtful. It was surmised that they were reinforcements from Fukien. The men were found to be unarmed, and only carried umbrellas, and it seemed to be a problem for the officials what to do with them. Up to the time of writing, the status of these troops is still a moot point.—Our Own Correspondent.

DARING RAID ON A JUNK.

EARLY MORNING INCIDENT. AT YAUMATEI.

JUNK MASTER SHOT.

A daring raid was carried out by armed robbers in the small hours of this morning on a trading junk, while it was moored at Yaumatei Bay.

Five men went alongside in a dinghy, and, meeting with resistance from the crew, shot the master of the junk in the chest. They then escaped in the dinghy without being able to carry out the object of their mission.

The case as related at Police Headquarters this morning, is that, awakened from sleep by the noise of a scuffle, the master's wife went up on deck, and saw her husband struggling with an armed man, while her son and his wife were being secured by three other robbers. Screaming "Save life" and blowing a police whistle, the woman eluded an attempt by the robbers to seize her, and jumped overboard. She escaped by swimming ashore.

A shot was fired aboard the junk, and, when she later returned with the police, the junkmaster was lying on the deck seriously wounded. The other members of the crew were unharmed. Of the robbers there was no sign. Nothing was stolen from the boat.

The wounded junk master was removed ashore to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

HOSPITAL ROOF FALLS IN.

PATIENTS HAVE NARROW ESCAPES.

Swatow, May 17. A thunder clap about 10 o'clock this evening jarred the roof of the Mission Hospital here, and the roof fell through the ceiling into a ward where there were a number of patients.

Several of the patients were hurt, but none very seriously. Some of the beds were crumpled by the force of the falling roof, but fortunately the patients had lucky escapes from fatal injuries.

A subsequent investigation showed that white ants had weakened the roof timbers, and the jarring effect of the thunder had hastened the collapse.—Our Own Correspondent.

COLONIAL TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

MOTORS TO BE AUXILIARY TO RAILWAYS.

London, May 18. Transport problems were discussed at the Colonial Conference, and special attention was paid to the increasing competition of motor transport with the railways.

The consensus of opinion emphasised the necessity of maintaining the railways as the backbone of the transport systems, and that road programmes should be carried out in consultation with the railway administrations, to assure motors being auxiliary to railways, instead of competitors.—Reuter.

TRADES UNION BILL DRAGS ON.

CLAUSE ONE ADOPTED AFTER SEVERAL DAYS.

London, May 18. Several days' committee stage of the Trades Union Bill were concluded by the adoption of Clause 1, by 296 to 156, comprising several Government clarifying amendments.

All the Opposition amendments were previously rejected or quibbled under the recently introduced time limit.—Reuter.

TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 2/15/16.
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NANKING POLICY.

STATEMENT BY MR. C. C. WU.

THE QUESTION OF TREATIES.

Nanking, May 11.—Mr. C. C. Wu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, to-day issued the following statement in regard to the policy of the Nanking Government:—

"With the removal on April 18 of the seat of the Nationalist Government to the historic capital of China, Nanking, another stage has been reached in the Chinese Nationalist movement. The opposing forces, Progress and Reaction, which came to grips in 1911, have continued their struggle up to the present time, but there can be no doubt as to the ultimate triumph of the cause of Progress which has been consistently championed by the Kuomintang.

The principles of the Kuomintang have moulded the thought of new China, and the Government founded on these principles has in the short space of two years extended its jurisdiction from Canton to more than half of China, including the richest, most populous, and most progressive cities and provinces. The rest of China will in the near future also be delivered from militarism and misgovernment.

The presence in the party of Communist influences at variance with the precepts of the Kuomintang has during the past few weeks brought about a split. Nevertheless, as these influences are small, there is every confidence that they will very shortly be completely eliminated and that solidarity will be re-established in the ranks of the followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Foreign Policy.

The installation of the Nationalist Government at Nanking affords an opportunity to make a public statement of its foreign policy. The Government, guided by the teachings of Dr. Sun, considers its paramount duty, in accordance with the will of the entire Chinese people, to emancipate China from her state of international bondage and to secure for her an equal status in the family of nations, a status to which her civilization, resources, and population entitle her.

China is fettered on every hand by treaties and conventions modelled after those imposed upon her nearly a hundred years ago. There are few agreements between nations, even when concluded on terms of equality, which have survived after the lapse of a century; it is reasonable to insist upon China's observance of antiquated and unequal treaties when the political, social, and economic conditions of the country, affecting both Chinese and foreigners, have undergone fundamental changes?

These treaties have on the one hand seriously impeded the development of the nation; on the other hand they have failed to accomplish the supposed object of protecting foreign interests and promoting foreign trade. Foreign interests are best protected and foreign trade best promoted by mutual good-will, and genuine good-will cannot exist so long as anachronistic and humiliating treaties are enforced. In the common interest of Chinese and foreigners alike, a fundamental readjustment of the existing treaty relations is imperative.

Abrogate Unequal Treaties.

The Nationalist Government addresses itself to the task of the abrogation of the unequal treaties, and will employ for that purpose all legitimate means. It has taken note of the statements emanating from authorized spokesmen of the foreign governments as to the inapplicability of the existing treaties, and their readiness to meet the wishes of the Chinese people.

With every confidence in the good intentions of the foreign governments, this government earnestly hopes that negotiations with a view to the conclusion of new treaties will immediately be opened. Technicalities should be discarded in order to achieve, in the shortest possible period, the aim of restoring harmonious relations.

SUICIDE OF PIRACY SUSPECT.

WHILE BEING TAKEN BACK TO HAIPHONG.

"GUARD'S REVOLVER USED."

A sensational sequel has occurred to the Hanoi piracy case, when the suspect, who was arrested at Yaumatei towards the end of last year and subsequently extradited to the French authorities of Indo-China, committed suicide by shooting himself while being conveyed back to Haiphong on the s.s. Songbo.

Some days ago, the *surcote* of Hanoi gave out a brief statement from which it is learned that the prisoner Cheung Wo, while being held on charges of participating with others in a piratical attack on the s.s. Hanoi, shot himself on board the steamer which was taking him back to Haiphong.

The weapon he used was his own guard's revolver, taken without the latter knowing it. Before the man could be restrained, he had turned the weapon on himself and fired two shots, both of which penetrated his chest and proved fatal.

The Piracy Recalled.

It will be remembered that the s.s. Hanoi, while on its way to Hongkong from Haiphong was attacked and seized by a band of 26 pirates, who boarded her as passengers at Kwang Chow Wan. When the Annamite guards resisted, they shot one of them and threw his body overboard, and also wounded two members of the crew.

The ship was then taken to Blas Bay where the loot, which amounted to \$70,000 and included \$50,000 in bullion shipped by the Customs from Pukow, was taken ashore in boats. The s.s. Hanoi was released by the pirates and proceeded to Hongkong, where a report was made to the police.

In the investigations that followed, the Chinese, who has now committed suicide, was arrested at Yaumatei, on information given by a fellow-lodger whose suspicions were aroused by the sudden rise of the man from a position of poverty to affluence. When a search was made, articles of jewellery and other property, identified as stolen from the pirated ship, were found in his possession. He was also identified by the compradore and members of the crew of the ship.

RICE FIRM CLOSES.

ALLEGED DEBTS OF TWO LAKHS.

With reference to the report that a shortage of \$95,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the Hang Fung rice firm, of 116, Connaught Road West, the vernacular papers report that the shop has closed its doors.

It is said that the Hang Fung firm owed the *o chutrie* (Judeo) firm owed the other rice firms debts to a total of more than \$200,000. A meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the firm was held yesterday.

AFTER 37 YEARS.

REV. MR. AND MRS. WALES RETIRE.

Swatow, May 17. Among passengers down from Amoy by the last boat were the Reverend R. and Mrs. Wales, of the Presbyterian Mission, who can be counted very old residents of China.

They are retiring from the country after no less than 37 years labour over here, and will be leaving in a few days for England.—Our Own Correspondent.

A MESSAGE FROM NUNGESSER?

WRITING IN BOTTLE PICKED UP.

London, May 18. Lloyd's correspondent at the Lizard reports a mysterious message picked up in a bottle, purporting to be signed by the missing French trans-Atlantic airman, Captain Nungesser. It was picked up at Portkerris, near Falmouth. The message says: "Landed 76 miles latitude off Ireland with engine trouble."—Reuter.

MARINE ENQUIRY.

COLLISION BLAME CONSIDERED.

THE HEARING CONCLUDED.

At the resumption of the Marine Enquiry at the Harbour Office this morning, into the Moonshine-Leung Kwong collision, Mr. Bennett appeared for the s.s. Moonshine, owing to the absence of Mr. Jenkin at the Supreme Court.

Before further evidence was taken, the President announced that the Court was dealing only with the circumstances of the collision in respect of the British ship Moonshine. The action of the Court, he continued, was very limited, but all relevant facts would be considered.

Replying to Mr. Sheldon, for the Leung Kwong, his Worship announced that any action arising from the finding of the Court was independent. The question of loss of life by negligence did not come within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Sheldon expressed himself as satisfied on this point.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton questioned the President on this subject also. If, he said, the Leung Kwong was absolved from blame, the loss of life could not be considered, but if the ship was found responsible, then it must certainly come in. Evidence up to the present had been only on the matter of a collision without loss.

The question of a master's ticket was involved, and the loss would therefore have to be considered. The President, replying, stated that the scope of the Court did not include consideration of the certificate of competency of the master of the Leung Kwong. This, if thought necessary, would be the subject of a further Court, called to deal with the actions of a British master of a foreign ship.

Leung Kwong Quartermaster.

Tam Ku, the quartermaster of the Leung Kwong, was called in the absence of the pilot, whom the Court wished to recall.

Witness stated that he was in the wheelhouse on the evening of the collision. The ship passed the white Capsulmum light about 1 1/2 ship's lengths away. The Moonshine was first sighted when the white light was abeam, in a position close to the North bank. The Moonshine's green light was to the left of the Red Light on the shore, and was later seen to the right of the Red Light.

After the White Light was passed, witness heard his own ship sound two blasts, but these, so far as he knew, were not answered by the Moonshine. The Leung Kwong's course was altered a little towards the South bank, and two blasts were again sounded. On this occasion the Moonshine replied with two blasts, and course was again altered towards the South bank. The red light of the Moonshine was first seen only for a short time before the collision.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bennett, witness stated that he had been a witness for two years, and had been in the Leung Kwong about two months.

On the night of the collision, he was not steering by compass, but received all orders to alter course from the pilot. Witness said his duties included keeping a lookout from the wheelhouse, which was enclosed.

From the Fairway it was usual to steer a course direct for the White Light, he added, but later amended this to "direct for the Red Light."

Light-Keeper Called.

Lam Po, the light-keeper at Capsulmum, stated that on the night of the collision, the Leung Kwong had passed his station at correct navigational distance, but he had not paid much attention to her and did not know what lights she was carrying at the time. His view of subsequent events was obstructed.

Li Yat Po, the assistant compradore of the Leung Kwong, appeared in place of the compradore, who was not on board at the time of the collision.

Witness was unable to say definitely how many passengers were on board, as the tickets for steerage passengers had not been taken out. There were six foreign

(Continued on Page 14.)

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CHINA'S WAR.

NORTHERN NOTE ISSUE.

Shanghai, May 18. Marshal Chang Tso-lin will start his tour to the southern front on Friday. He will first proceed to Haichow and Pengpu and then go to Shikachuang to meet the Shanai Tschun, General Yen Shi-shan, whose attitude toward Peking is still believed to be questionable.

General Yang Yu-ting, chief of staff to Marshal Chang, declares that the Fengtien army will issue four hundred million dollars of Feng Piao (military notes of the Fengtien army), for expenses of the war against the south.

These notes will be redeemed by making an annual increase of forty million dollars in the Fengtien salt revenues. The railways will also accept these military notes. As to the reported truce with the Nanking Nationalists, General Yang states that this can not be unless Chiang Kai-shek completely cleans up the Reds in his territory and abandons his pro-Soviet policy.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

Cruisers Shell Woosung.

Shanghai, May 18. Shanghai was startled this morning by the sound of heavy gunfire at Woosung, where the northern warship Haichi with two cruisers fired two hundred shells at the forts, doing considerable damage. The Nationalists replied, registering hits. The amount of the damage is unknown.—O. C.

Hit and Run.

Shanghai, May 18. In the course of two hours' firing the cruisers scored three direct hits, doing considerable damage. The forts constantly replied but failed to hit the cruisers which subsequently steamed away northwards.—Reuter.

Arrivals in Shanghai.

Shanghai, May 18. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has arrived from Nanking.

Sir Miles Lampson is due in Shanghai to-morrow on board H. M. S. Foxglove.—Reuter.

Representative Leaves.

Hankow, May 18. Mr. Basil Newton, who replaced Mr. Eric Teichman as H. M. Minister's representative at Hankow, left here to-day.—Reuter.

Destroyer Fired On.

Shanghai, May 18. The Japanese destroyer Momo, with the Japanese Foreign Office Mission on board to investigate conditions on the Yangtze was fired on by Northerners while anchored at Chinkiang last night. The destroyer was on her way to Hankow. She replied with her main armament, taking up her anchor to avoid the fire, which continued for two hours. A warrant officer who was on the bridge was wounded.—Reuter.

Chiang in Shanghai.

Shanghai, May 18. Chiang Kai-shek arrived this morning. It is believed he has come for a conference with Sir Miles Lampson.—O. C.

Appointments.

Shanghai, May 18. The Central Political Council in Nanking decided yesterday to appoint Huan Fu as Mayor of the Shanghai City. Mr. Huang, formerly Premier and Foreign Minister of the Peking Government, is a personal friend of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and his visit to the Marshal's Headquarters in Nanchang recently was the subject of an accusation against Chiang by the Hankow Party. Mr. Huang visited the Nationalist Generalissimo in Nanking again recently and is expected to come with him to Shanghai.

Wang Pei-chun, who has been appointed to replace Sun Fo as Minister of Communications, took his oath of office yesterday afternoon in Nanking. Wu Han-min represented the Nationalist Government in presenting the seals of office to the new Minister, who outlined the Nationalist policies of communications in his inaugural speech as follows: the resumption of normal traffic conditions; the unification of the administration of communications, and to

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

PRISONER ESTABLISHES GOOD DEFENCE.

The discovery on the hillside, near the village of Tai-po Tin Kok, near Tai-po, of the dead body of a Chinese identified as Li Loy, caused enquiries to be made, with the result that a man named Li Yau was charged with manslaughter, before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday morning. Prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Somerest Fitzroy prosecuted for the Crown.

It would appear that the prisoner together with Li Loy attended a Chinese festival and when he returned to his house later, he discovered that Li Loy had taken advantage of his wife. Seizing a hammer, prisoner struck Li Loy on the forehead, and afterwards hit him on the arm with a piece of wood. Li Loy fell down, and on rising, ran out of the house.

Inspector W. G. Gerrard told the court how two days later the prisoner took him to a spot on the hillside where he dug to a depth of about two feet, and came across the decomposed body of Li Loy, wrapped up in sacks. The prisoner admitted to him that he struck Li Loy, but said that on hearing that a body had been found, he, together with four others, took it away and buried it.

The prisoner admitted striking Li Loy, but says he did not cause his death, as he (Li Loy) fell down a ditch 20 feet deep.

The prisoner called a witness who deposed that he saw Li Loy alive and well walking along the road at six o'clock on the morning of March 21st, the day following the night of the alleged assault.

Witness adhered to his story in cross-examination, and his Lordship remarked that if his story was true then it proved conclusively that the prisoner did not strike the fatal blow.

Prisoner's wife also gave evidence with regard to Li Loy's conduct towards her.

The jury retired for about five minutes, and on returning brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

form an expert committee to bring about improvement of communications.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

Southern Protest.

Shanghai, May 18. The representatives of public organisations in Shanghai met yesterday and decided to lodge a strong protest with Japan against the construction and repair of Fengtien warships in Japanese docks and the supply of Japanese arms to the Fengtien armies.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

Crisis Approaching.

Hankow, May 17. The local situation has grown more tense as a result of the news that incoming troops are marching on the city from various directions.

All Chinese who have enough money to clear out are going down the river in every available boat. It is reported that Yang Sen, moving down the Yangtze, has now joined up with Wu Pei-fu elements on the Han River and that the combined force is within sixty miles of the city.

Serious trouble is also threatening in southern Hupeh, where a body of Hankow troops has gone over to Chiang Kai-shek and is now marching up the Canton-Hankow railway towards Hankow.

It is reported that they are now only twenty-five miles from the city and that they have torn up part of the railway line.

To-day, a train from Wuchang which was on its way to Changsha was turned back. The officials here seem to realise that a crisis is pending despite the fact that Eugene Chen has stated that the aforementioned reports are false, adding that "unauthorised troop movements near the Hunan-Hupeh border are under investigation."—Reuter.

OUR "SILENT" ARMY.

RUBBER HEELS FOR GUARDSMEN.

The War Office, I understand, are not averse from officially sanctioning the wearing of rubber heels by the "other ranks" of the Brigade of Guards, says the Military Correspondent of the London Morning Post. In all probability the matter will be finally settled in the near future, and rubber pads will be made a public charge.

A year ago I stated in the Morning Post that Guardsmen of the Brigade of Guards quartered in the London District Command had been given freedom to attach rubber pads to the heels of their boots. This concession established a precedent of military interest and importance, and other Commands have since considered the utility of the rubber heel.

It is not an easy matter to secure the approval of the Guards for an innovation of this character. If it could be shown that the rubber heel would, in ever so slight a degree, tone down the smartness of the drill, the rubber pad would certainly be doomed. The non-commissioned officers who are primarily responsible for the smartness and precision which attend every movement of the Guards have a decided prejudice against the use of rubber.

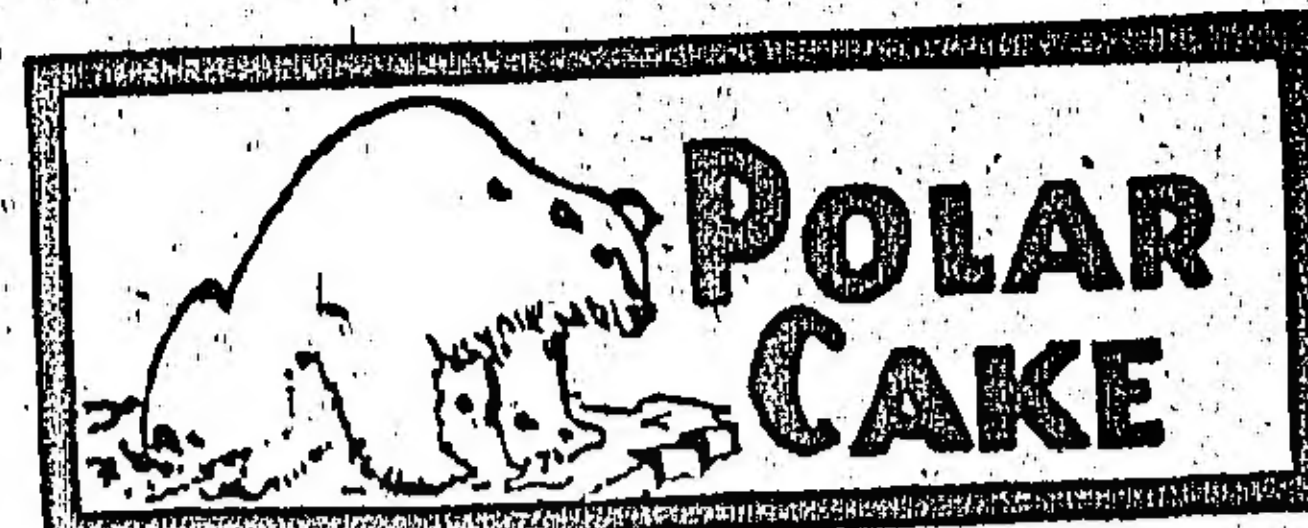
In fact they say that the turning movements are impeded if the heel is "cushioned," and that in the "right-about-turn" it occasions delay. These objections, however, are not taken too seriously.

The efficacy of the rubber heel has been proved in its relation to marching. The hard, smooth, sometimes treacherous tarred road, with its camberous surface, tells heavily on troops marching in column of route. The untreated macadamised road is not free from dust, but it offers a better foothold.

Lord Ruthven has given careful consideration to the whole question. His desire has been to relieve the soldier on the march of the added strain which modern road construction and treatment involved.

At present the Guardsman covers the cost of the rubber pad. He has an allowance for boot repairs, and the purchase of the pad is an economical measure apart altogether from its other advantages.

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For Better Compression
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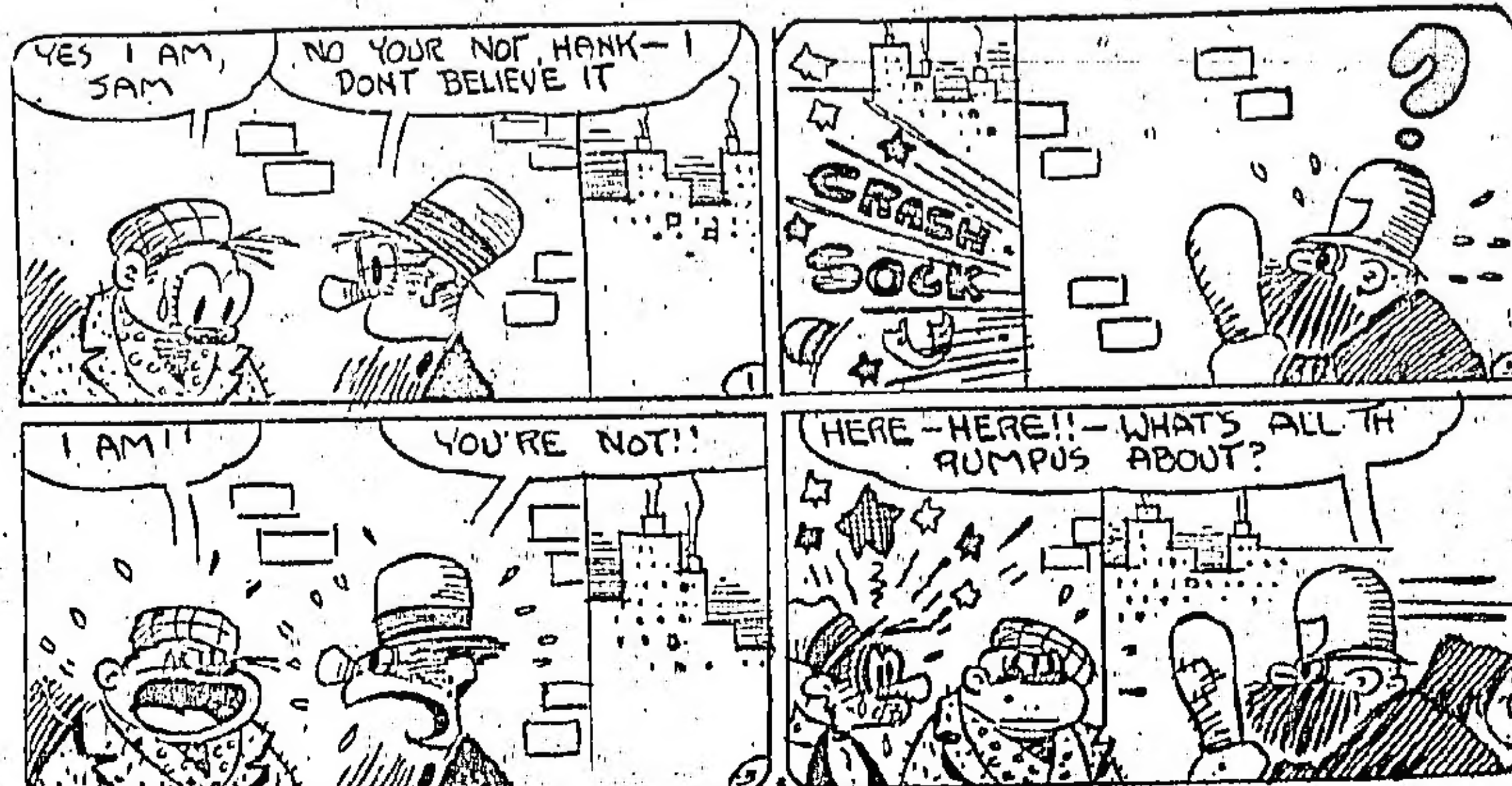
Lung trouble

can often be avoided by the timely use of SCOTT'S Emulsion which is widely prescribed in all affections of the throat and chest. Ask for

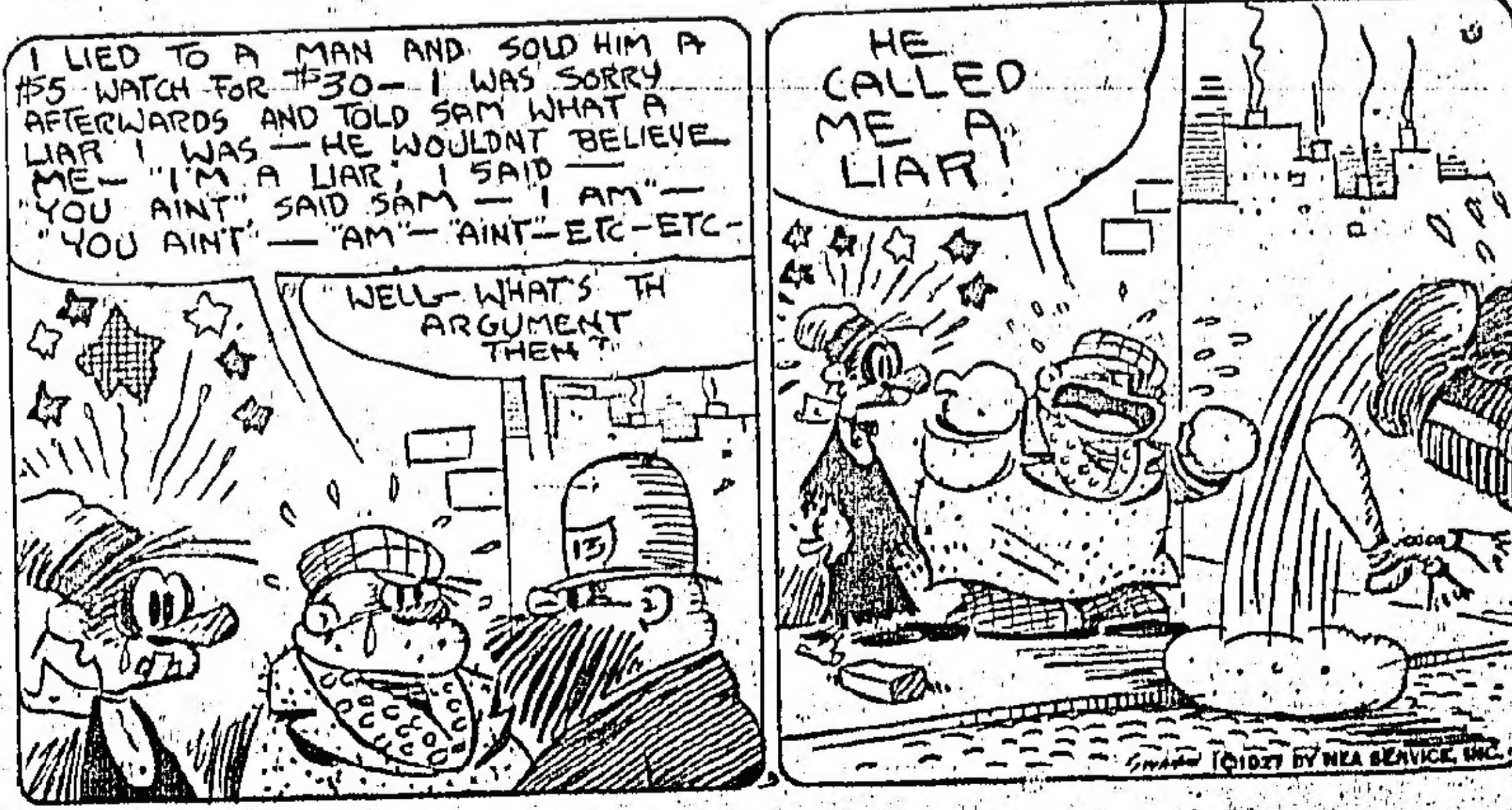


SCOTT'S Emulsion
The protector of life

SALESMAN SAM



He Was, But Wasn't



By Swan



AFTER THE CHAMPIONS.—Photograph shows the huge crowds in the members' enclosure at the Shanghai Race Club greeting New Zealand and his jockey, Mr. A. N. Dallas, being led in by the owner Mr. Day. Behind New Zealand is Mark Over, led in by Mrs. Hickling, and Morning Flight brought in by Mr. Hickling.



AFTER THE VICTORY.—New Zealand, winner of the Shanghai Champions' Sweepstakes, being led in by his owner, Mr. G. Day, and Mrs. A. N. Dallas, wife of the jockey.

SUMMER PYJAMAS

(as illustration)



NO COLLAR
SHORT SLEEVES
KNEE LENGTH

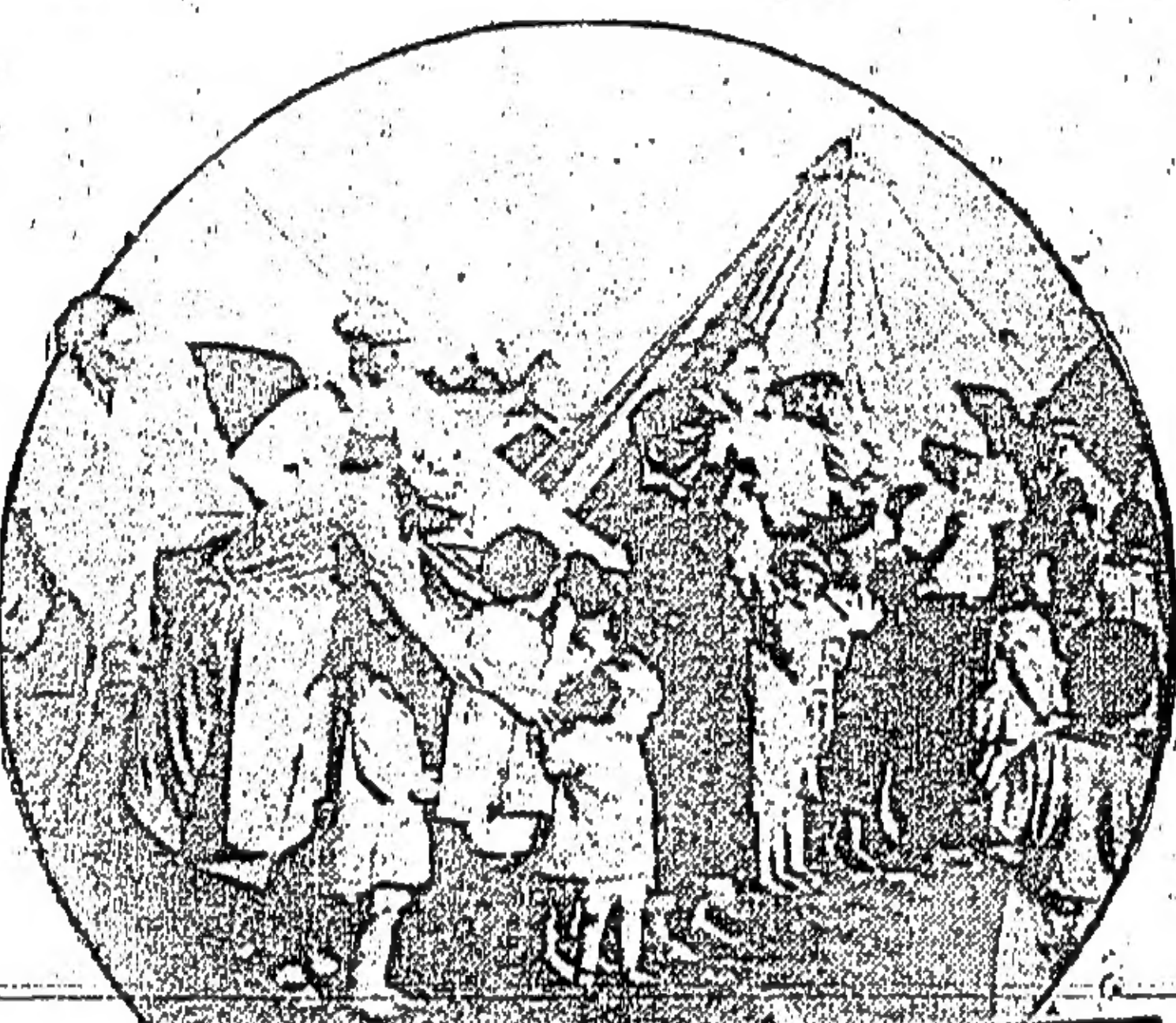
COOL
EASY FITTING
ABSORBENT

PLAIN WHITE, BUFF and BLUE, \$6.50 per suit

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

MACKINTOSH
& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road



FLOOD VICTIMS.—Throughout the flood-desolated Mississippi valley scenes like those pictured above are characteristic. At the top and right (below) are shown refugees in a hastily constructed relief camp near Hickman, Kentucky. At the lower left a Salvation Army worker is shown with some of the first refugees that arrived in Memphis, Tennessee, from flooded districts.



Paolino Uzcudum, heavy-weight champion of Europe, at Madison Square Garden in New York, won a decision over Tom Heeney, of New Zealand, in ten fast rounds. Paolino (left) boxes in with his left in the upper view while below, lashing out with his left he sends Heeney to the boards.



PROUD AND HAPPY.—Mrs. N. W. Hickling leading in Mark Over, Mr. J. W. Brand up, second in the Champions' Sweepstakes.



THIRD IN CHAMPIONS.—Morning Flight, being led in after winning third place in the Champions, by his owner Mr. N. W. Hickling. Mr. J. R. Pote-Hunt is the jockey.

THE SEASON'S

Bathing Caps and Shoes have arrived.

An early purchase is advisable.

Latest Styles, Moderate Prices

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY
14, Queen's Road, Central Tel. C. 1877.

THOSE REQUIRING GROUP PHOTOS

are advised to make use of our new CIRCUIT CAMERA by which long photographs of groups (up to 2,000 people) can be taken in one picture, so that every figure in the group appears clearly. Photos from 12 inches to 8 ft. in length.

Call and see specimens.

MEE CHEUNG.

Studio, Ice House St. Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade,

SAFEGUARD YOURSELF AGAINST FINANCIAL LOSS

THROUGH ACCIDENTS & SICKNESS BY A POLICY

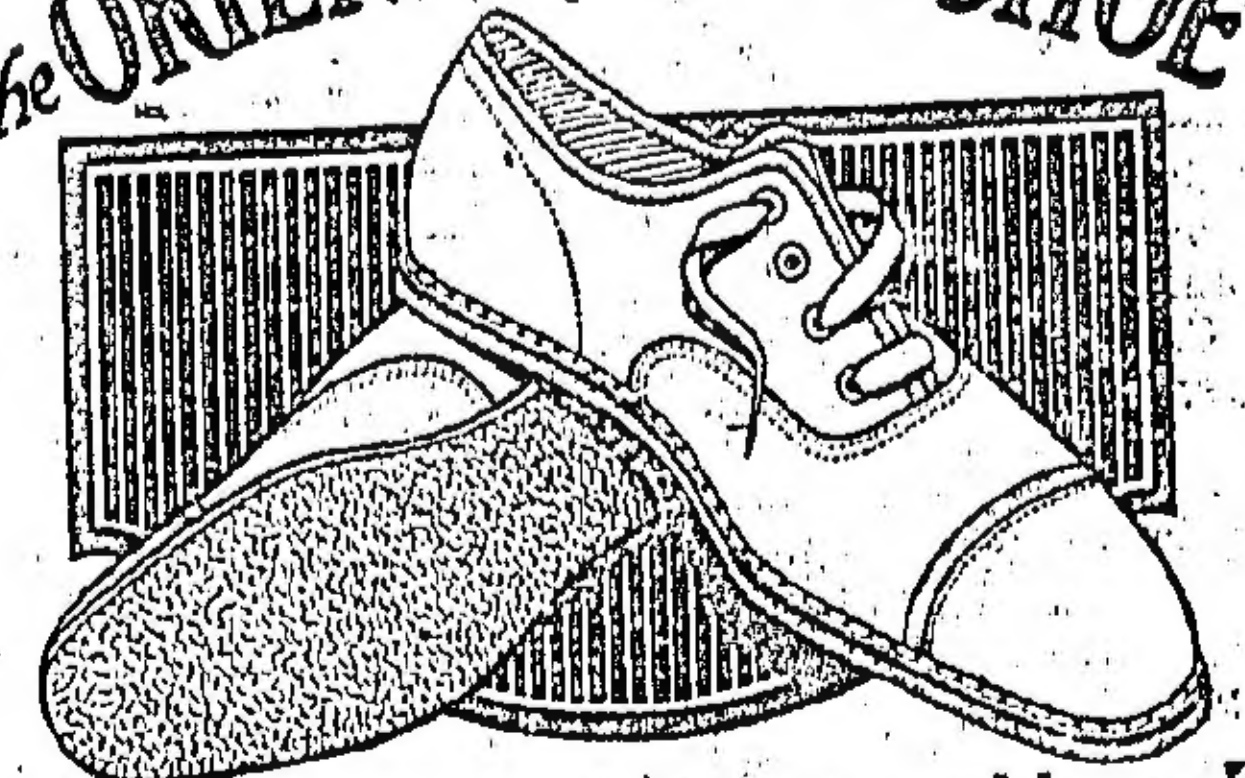
CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.

St. George's Building HONGKONG.

Tel. C. 1121/2.

WHITEAWAYS

The ORIENT TENNIS SHOE



"ONE OF WHITEAWAYS STANDARD VALUES"

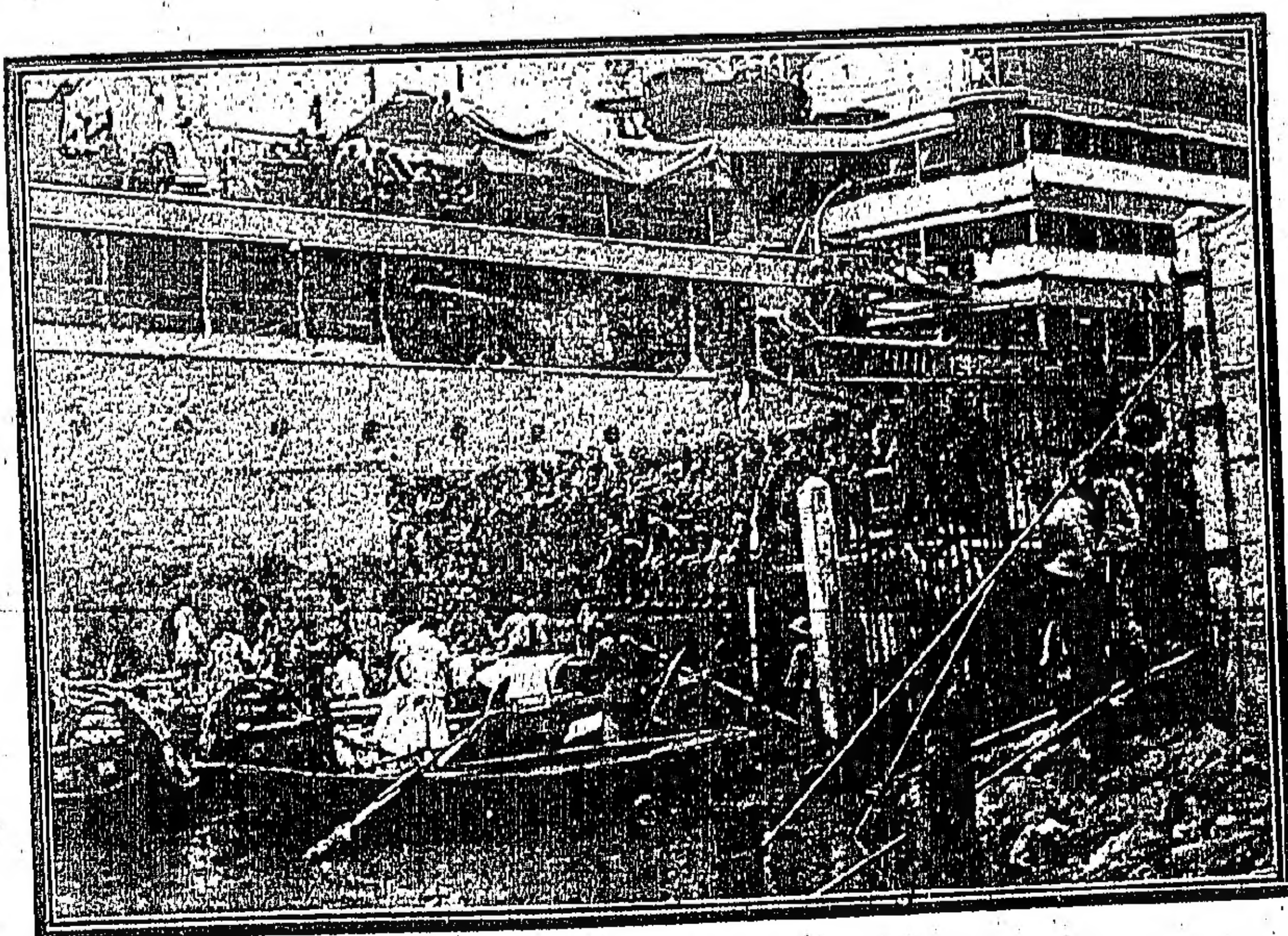
Heavy firmly woven white Canvas uppers with a medium thickness good wearing crepe Rubber Sole. Easy fittings. A splendid Shoe for all sports.

STANDARD VALUE PRICE

\$4.75

THIS IS REMARKABLE VALUE

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED.



WAR MEMORIES REVIVED.—The U.S. transport Henderson, which carried American forces to France during the Great War, is seen disembarking U.S. Marines at Shanghai recently.

A Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in

The Hongkong Telegraph.

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00
(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection—
1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444,
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5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88,
101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191,
194, 208

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130 monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Full size Mahogany Cabinet Columbia Grafonola, perfect Condition, can be seen by appointment, \$120.00 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 215, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—The First floor on No. 2, Hart Avenue. (Five rooms). Apply to Spanish Dominican Procuration.

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Keltel, No. 195, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

FLATS also **ROOMS**, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel. C.4630.

TO LET.—European Flat, 29A, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.647, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET.—2-8 rooms European FLAT with modern conveniences and plenty of fresh air in King's Terrace. Apply to Gingsoy Mul, No. 4 or 6, King's Terrace, Kowloon. Tel. K.1214.

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road Central, Nos. 16, 18 & 19, Ground Floors; Nos. 16, 17 & 18, First Floor; No. 19, Second Floor. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

TO LET.—Furnished flat on Peak to let: two bedrooms with bathrooms, two reception rooms and enclosed Verandah. Modern Sanitation. Immediate Possession. Apply Box No. 207, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced English nurse for small boy aged 8 years. Apply Box No. 215, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 2 Biscoe Villas, Victoria Road, Pokfulam. A most desirable semi-detached country residence with tennis court and large grounds and also private garage in course of construction. Excellent situation cool and shady with commanding view. Immediate possession. For terms and further particulars, apply to J. E. Joseph, 2nd floor, Prince's Building, Des Voeux Road, Telephone No. C.916.

TO LET.—No. 4 Felix Villas, Mount Davis Road. A five roomed house with modern sanitation and other conveniences. Excellent locality and commanding view, with large garage attached for use of residents as well as regular hourly bus service to and from the City. Very moderate rent. Immediate possession. For terms and further particulars, apply to F. A. Joseph, 2nd floor, Prince's Building, Des Voeux Road, Telephone No. C.916.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on Saturday, the 21st of May, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st of December 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 21st of May, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong 6th May, 1927.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 20th May, 1927, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1926, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from May 4th to May 20th, both days inclusive.

By Order,
of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 25th, 1927.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 20th May, 1927, at 11.15 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1926, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 4th to May 20th, both days inclusive.

By Order,
of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 25th, 1927.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 20th May, 1927, at 11.20 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1926, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 4th to May 20th, both days inclusive.

By Order,
of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 25th, 1927.

A GRAND SMOKING CONCERT

will be held at

E A S M A

on

THURSDAY, the 19th inst.
commencing at 9 p.m.

B A N D

in attendance

COME AND JOIN THE MERRY "CROWD."

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Draft programmes and Entry Forms for the Fourth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 4th June and Monday, 6th June, 1927, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries will close at 1 p.m. on Monday, 23rd May, 1927.

"CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED."**NOTICE.**

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Tuesday, 7th June, 1927, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1926.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 26th May, to 7th June, 1927, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1927.

THE PRINCE'S BUILDING AND LAND CO., LTD.**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its office, Prince's Building, Hongkong, on Tuesday, 31st May, 1927, at 4.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1927.

The TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMPANY will be closed from Friday, 27th May, 1927, to Tuesday, 31st May, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order,
of the Board of Directors,
S. K. MOOSA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1927.

TROUBLOUS TIMES.

Present-day conditions are unusually trying. The business man finds himself harassed and worried to a degree. Such times as these call for maximum efficiency of the individual. Good health, which is essential to success, is now doubly fraught with consequence. Calm nerves and general alertness are of paramount importance. History has been made and unmade by neurotics.

Conserve your health and your energy by the judicious employment of a rational tonic—one that builds up the system, that invigorates in a natural way, and does not merely stimulate only to leave one more depressed than ever when its effect has worn off.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a sterling prescription against the aftermath of worries. Their rational employment will so build up blood and nerves, ensuring your general good health, that you will be better able to think clearly, and not to allow cares and anxieties to get the upper hand of you. As a specific for the aches and ills which afflict the gentler sex they are world-famous.

To be had of all chemists, or post free, at \$1.50 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$8.00, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiang-se Road, Shanghai.

W. A. Spauldau, garage owner, spent his early years in the west when King Colt still ruled. He's never forgotten how to draw quickly and shoot from the hip. Four hold-up men followed him home recently, in a Chicago suburb, drew revolvers, demanding money. Spauldau's gun barked. One bandit will die; another was wounded. All were captured.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS.**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on **SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 21st and 23rd May, 1927,** commencing each day at 10.30 a.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

(for account of the concerned.)
A Large Quantity of Ladies Dress Wear and Sundries, comprising:—
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Frocks, Wrap Coats, Elastic Corsets, Gloves, Hats, Dressing Materials, Satins, Silks, Feathers, Flowers, Embroideries, Laces, etc., etc., etc.
(more or less damaged by water.)

On View from Friday, the 20th May, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on **MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1927,** commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 4, Armand Buildings, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:—
Teak Hatstands, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Teak Bookcase, Glass Cabinet, Screens, Carpets, Curtains, Pictures, Ornaments, etc.

Teak Dining Table, Chairs, Ice Chest, Sideboard, Glass ware, Crockery, etc., etc.
Teak Bedsteads, Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirror, Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers, etc.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Saturday, the 21st May, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. Sheriff Bros. to sell by Public Auction, on **WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, 1927,** commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 69, Queen's Road, Central:
The Whole of their Shop Fittings,

comprising:—

English Made Glass Showcases, Teak Cabinets, with Glass Shelves, Thick Glass Shelves on Metal Stands, Jewel Stands and Trays, Desks, Tables, Ceiling Fans and Electric Fittings, etc.

also

A Few Pieces of Silverware and Cutglass, and

1 Large Chubb's Safe with Compartments for Jewellery Trays,

1 Large Ratner Safe with Shelves and Drawers, and

2 Other Safes.

On View from Tuesday, the 24th May, 1927.

Catalogues will be issued.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the **CHINA AUCTION ROOM.**

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

POST OFFICE NOTICE**NOTICE.**

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

RADIO TELEGRAMS may now be accepted for Kowloon under the same conditions and at the same rates as for Canton.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

During the interruption of the Hongkong-Macao cable service the Macao Radio Station will remain open for the exchange of telegrams with Hongkong from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. The Hongkong Station is always open and messages are accepted at any time throughout the 24 hours.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

The Radio Telegraph Service between Hongkong and Swatow has been resumed and telegrams for Swatow are now accepted under the same conditions and at the same rates as for Canton.

Parcels Post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

INWARD MAELS.

From	Per	Due
Amoy	Serchia	May 19.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Hessen	May 20.
Japan and Shanghai	Kashima Maru	May 20.
Australia and Manila	Tango Maru	May 20.
Europe via Negapatam (letters and papers London 21st April)	Luchow	May 20.
Shanghai	Kumsang	May 21.
Straits	Suiyang	May 21.
Manila	Automedon	May 21.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and	Pres. Cleveland	May 22.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and	Pres. Madison	May 23.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and	Pres. Harrison	May 23.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and	Taiyo Maru	May 24.
Japan	Mishima Maru	May 24.
Japan and Shanghai	Athes II	May 24.
Shanghai	Morea	May 27.
Straits	Hakozaki Maru	May 29.
Manila	Empress of Canada	May 30.
Shanghai	Aeneas	May 30.

OUTWARD MAELS.

For	Per	Date
Saloon	Prosper	Thurs., May 19, 3.30 p.m.
Saloon	Wong Shek Kung	Thurs., May 19, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haining	Fri., May 20, 4 p.m.
Tango Maru	Fri., May 20, 9.30 a.m.	
Straits and Calcutta	Santhia	Fri., May 20, 4 p.m.
Manila	Parcels	20th 5 p.m.
Swatow	Hessen	Fri., May 20, 8.30 p.m.
Japan, Canada and U.S.A., C and S, America and Europe via	Linan	Sat., May 21, 10 a.m.
Victoria, B.C.	Protesilus	Sat., May 21, 10.30 a.m.
	Letters	10.30 a.m.
	(Due Victoria, B.C., 17th June).	

Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Kashima Maru	Sat., May 21, 4 p.m.
	G.P.O.	K.P.O.
	Reg. 8.45 a.m.	Reg. May 20, 4.30 p.m.
	Letters 9.30 a.m.	Letters May 21, 9 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 20th June).	

Straits	Kwaisang	Sat., May 21, 1.30 p.m.
Weihaiwei	Kueichow	Sat., May 21, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Szechuen	Sat., May 21, 2.30 p.m.
Amoy	Antung	Sat., May 21, 5 p.m.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Kwanchow	Sun., May 22, 3.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Hozan Maru	Sun., May 22, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia	Pres. Cleveland	Mon., May 23, 5 p.m.
	Parcels	3 p.m.
	Registration	4.45 p.m.
	Letters	5 p.m.
	(Due San Francisco 10th June).	

Manila	Pres. Harrison	Mon., May 23, 5 p.m.
Amoy	Kumsang	Mon., May 23, 5 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Hiphong	Hanoi	Mon., May 23, 5 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Madison	Tues., May 24, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	Tues., May 24, 9 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Athes II	Tues., May 24, 9 a.m.
	G.P.O.	K.P.O.
	Reg. 11.15 a.m.	Reg. 1.15 a.m.
	Letters noon	Letters 10.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 24th June).	

Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Mishima Maru	Wed., May 25, 4.30 p.m.
	Registration	8.45 a.m.
	Letters	9.30 a.m.
	(Due Thursday Island 6th June).	
Straits and Calcutta	Hosang	Thurs., May 26, 1 p.m.
	Parcels	1 p.m.
	Letters	1 p.m.
Swatow	Hopsang	Thurs., May 26, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	Fri., May 27, Noon.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Morea	Sat., May 28, 1.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	K.P.O.
	Parcels 27th 5.00 p.m.	Reg. 28th 9.45 a.m.
	Letters 10.30 a.m.	Letters 10.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 24th June).	

Sandakan	Hinsang	Sat., May 28, 1.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Hakozaki Maru	Mon., May 30, 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Hangsang	Sat., May 28, 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Aeneas	Tues., May 31, 10.30 a.m.
	Registration	9.45 a.m.
	Letters	10.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 2nd July).	

Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, *San Francisco and Europe via Siberia	Taiyo Maru	Tues., May 31, 10 a.m.
	*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.	

FLANNELS Cleaned quickly by special method

Our method of cleaning flannels renders them soft and fleecy and of clean bright colour—practically like new. All orders are returned promptly, and the charge is only 50 cents per pair for trousers; other articles at equally modest prices. Write for Price List describing our Service.

SUN HOW WAH & CO.
DYERS & DRY CLEANERS

75 Queen's Road Central and 232 Des Voeux Road.

Judgments in breach of promise and alienation of affections suits may yet be legally limited to 1 year in Nebraska. Senator Chambers, author of the "sheik bill," that may be introduced, claims the measure would curb blackmail and "gold-digging" activities of designing women.

The life span for the average person should be 120 to 130 years, declared Dr. Serge Voronoff, gland specialist at Paris. His experiments on sheep show that their lives can be lengthened more than 25 per cent., and the same result can be obtained in the lives of people, he believes.

New Records

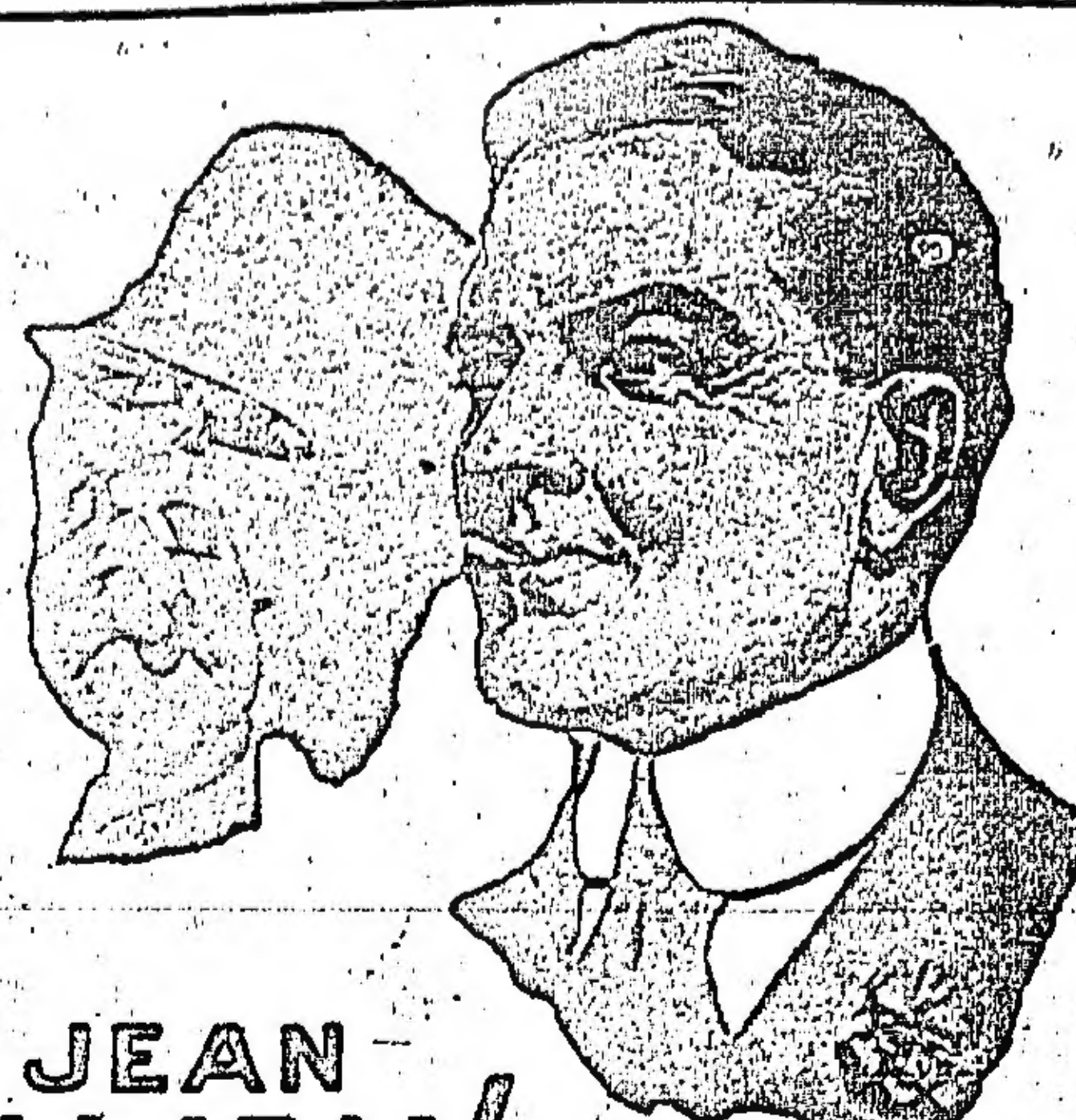
We have just unpacked a shipment of the latest and most popular Dance Records. Call and hear them early.

The Panacoustic

Before deciding on any gramophone, come in and hear the wonderful Panacoustic. This machine has created an unprecedented sensation in the United States. Hear it and be convinced!

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17, Ice House Street.



JEAN VALJEAN
"Truly a Cigar"

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA
LEADING TOBACCONISTS IN THE FAR EAST

THE MORRISON

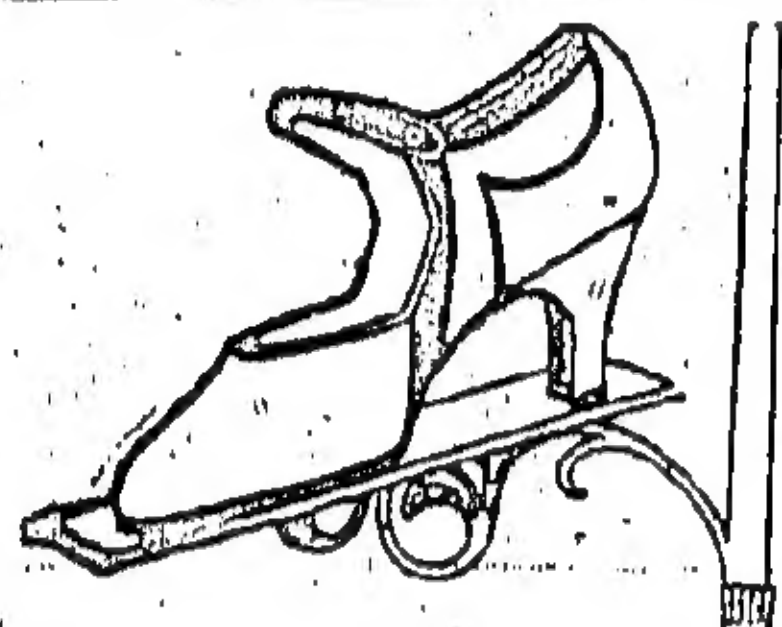
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STANDS ALONE
FOR PLEASURE,
PLAYING, AND
EDUCATING

and will fulfill these requirements because it is built for those purposes. Guaranteed for TEN YEARS.

Let us show you at
TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.
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(Entrance Ice House Street.)
Telephone C. 4648.



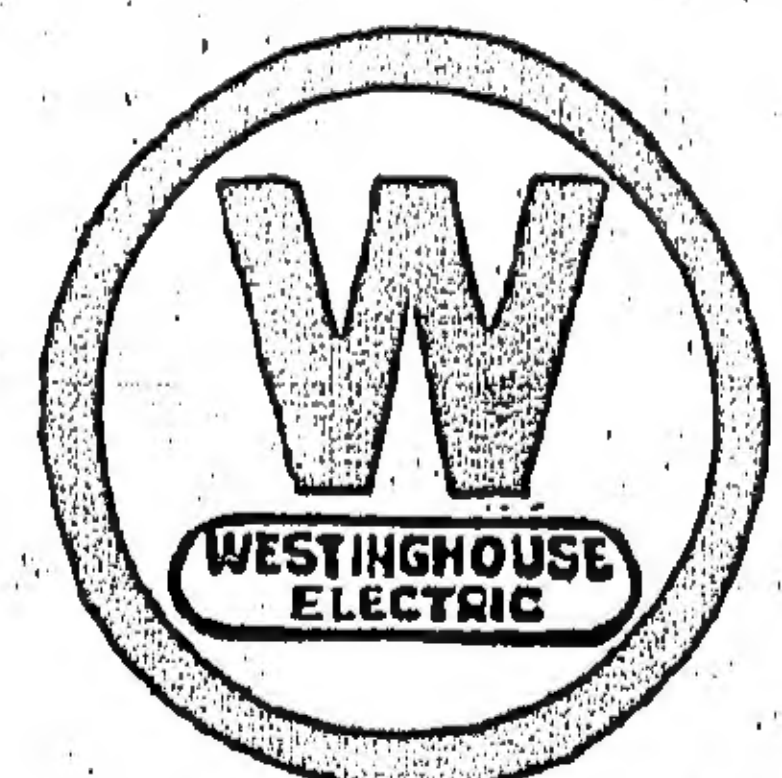
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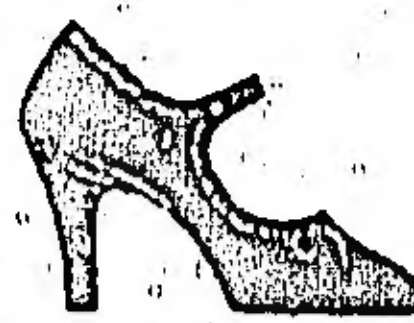
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23, Wyndham Street
MRS. H. MORITA
MRS. E. AKAJI
Telephone C. 4395.



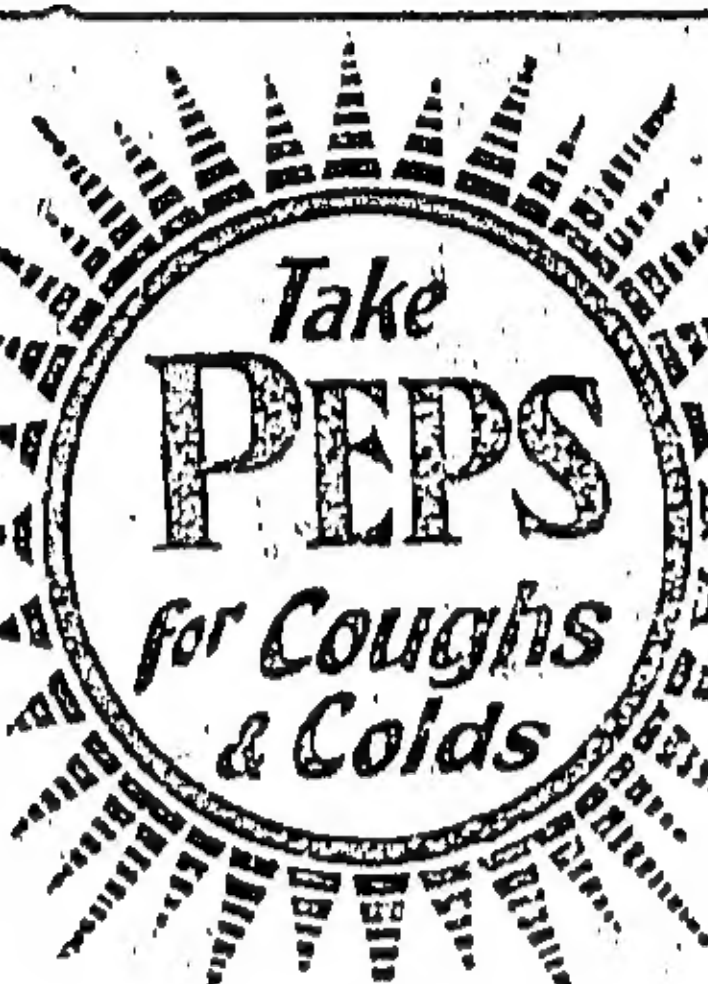
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THE ROYAL SHOE STORE.
Ladies' Dancing and
Walking Shoes.
also Lizard Skin Shoes

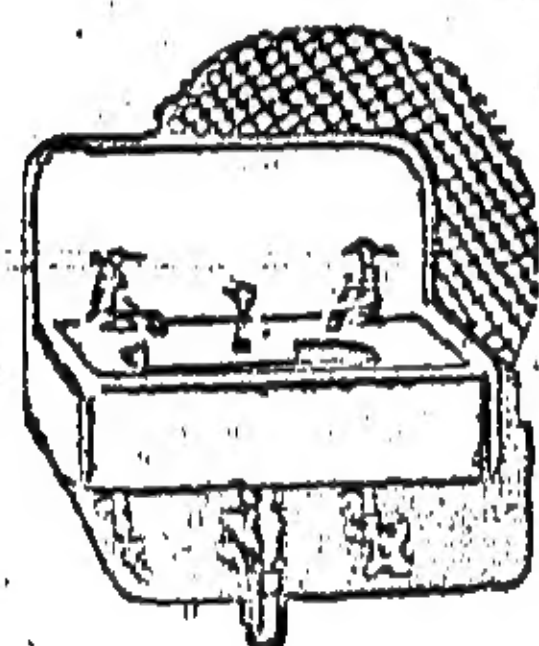


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Workmanship.
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Opposite Yee Sang Fat Co.
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bottles with full directions
enclosed of all dispensaries.

A LARGE SELECTION
of Basins and other
bathroom fittings, always
in Stock.



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Sanitary Engineering or
Building Materials.

GAY KEE
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of all kinds especially for ship-
building and engineering work.
Complete stock. Best Terms.
Immediate delivery.

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Mrs. J. CRAWFORD.

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SKIRTS THAT CAUSE TROUBLE.

"DISTRACTION" AND
"IMMODESTY."

The short skirt habit is causing trouble in unexpected quarters, for we read that they have been "distracting" the attention of men jurors in Ireland, and in consequence there are to be no more women jurors in Erin, or at least in the Free State part of it.

In England the attenuated skirt was also used as an argument for keeping women off the bowling green—and used successfully. "The era of short skirts and sophistication is ending, and woman is about to resume the long skirt and the unsophisticated outlook which it stands for," said the chief publicity manager of a famous French perfume manufacturing firm yesterday. The renaissance of the really feminine, he suggested, is at hand.

Woman's greatest weapon is her unsophistication, he explained, and she is beginning to realise that her sophistication has destroyed her influence. In the opinion of competent observers of the sex woman is about to return to the long skirt fashion and to other emblems of earlier days, too hastily discarded in her craze for imitating the male.

"Distracting" Women Jurors. The debate on the Irish Free State Jurors Bill, which passed through the committee stage of the Senate, raised the question of compulsory jury service by women. It has been found that the majority of women ask the Judge to be excused, and the Government has decided that it is not worth the expense to keep their names on the list.

Instead, it proposes that any woman who is sufficiently public-spirited to want to serve on a jury can have her name inserted in the list by communicating with the registrar.

Sir Edmund Coey Digger moved an amendment to make women liable for service in the same way as men.

Senator O'Farrell (Lab.) said that unfortunately there was an objection on the part of some litigants to women jurors. One of the reasons, he added, is that women jurors distract the minds of male jurors, and this is particularly the case since the advent of the short skirt. (Laughter.)

The Minister for Justice (Mr. O'Higgins) said that he would not impose compulsory service on women until he had a demand for it from a substantial proportion of the electorate. The amendment was carried by 19 votes to 10, and another, to allow women to be registered as exempt if they so desired, was left over for the report stage.

Bowling "Immodest." Women members of the Alexandra Bowling Club, Bath, were much perturbed to learn that another Somerset bowling club—that at Wells—has decided to ban women members in future.

At a meeting of the Wells Club when this was decided there was a lively debate. A male member suggested they should be admitted at a guinea each and be restricted to one rink. This was hotly opposed by Alderman Reakes, who said the women members they used to have were an absolute nuisance. He protested against the continual encroachment by women on men's prerogatives.

Bowls, he declared, was an immodest game for women, modern fashion being such that it was unwise for them to play it. A fashion paper, when asked if women still wore belts, replied, "Yes, but they are now called dresses." Bowls was not a woman's game, he concluded.

Mr. Batstone, the mover of the resolution to admit women, said the women would stay on their own rink and the men would not play with them. "It is contrary to human nature," said the chairman. Only five voted for the motion, which was lost by a large majority.

LURE OF BROADWAY.

DISAPPOINTED MAIDENS.

Year upon year the same tide of pretty maidens from Main Street washes across Broadway in search of a place in the spotlight, writes Mr. Gilbert Swan.

Year upon year the same army of the optimistic becomes the great army of the discouraged.

There seems to be no way of heading them off. Each seems to think she has been selected by nature as the type for which the musical revues are howling.

Now, as a matter of fact, there are always openings for beautiful girls in the ranks of chorines, but tens of thousands of laundry workers, waitresses, shop girls and stenographers have somehow come upon the idea that they possess the requirements.

Not One Chosen.

And now I come to a point that should be carefully pondered by any of the army of ambitious:

A few weeks ago a call for chorines went out from one of the biggest producers of musical shows. There were more than 200 girls—all attractive—gathered on the stage. Yet not one of them was chosen.

The same thing happens time after time. Out of 500 or 100, perhaps, a few will survive the test. The number of pretty girls trying to crash the gate is amazing; yet such are the requirements of the Broadway producers that few indeed make the grade.

Perhaps the best advice I have heard comes directly from Broadway itself. In our favourite theatrical exponent, Variety, "N. T. G." puts the proposition pretty directly: "Any girl who is physically perfect and can dance does not need worry about a job in New York, but it's tough on the kids with but slim claim to beauty. They would do themselves and the stage a big service by going back home and forgetting it. There are too many girls of the laundry type trying to find places and cluttering up the stage. There are too few good lookers and too few good dancers."

Viewing an average Manhattan musical show many, doubtless, are ready to jeer at the idea that Broadway is particular. True it is that few shows have what might be termed a perfect chorus. But, on an average, they take the best they can get and select types that have proved appealing to the boys in the front rows. And if they don't always seem as fresh as they might be, and a little of the shop worn is revealed—remember, please, that first choice frequently comes to those with experience.

Pathetic Objects.

While I'm on the subject—in the whole length and breadth of Broadway there is no more pathetic object than the beautiful chorine of yesterday upon whom the years have dropped none too gently. Girl has come to her waistline, her hair has undergone several coats of dye and there is that to her face that suggests lifelines.

She still calls at the agencies only to receive a polite, friendly but positive negative. Sometimes she sinks to the level of the cheap burlesque, when all other efforts fail, and joins that army of ancient looking old mariners who pathetically attempt to carry on the capers of youth.

Not long ago a musical producer, deciding to put on an "Amazon" drill number of the good old type, advertised for "old timers" who again wanted to put on the harness and go to work.

Nearly 300 women of all sizes and ages came rushing to the stage door crying for an opportunity to get one last fling at the footlights.

A special train which left Chicago with 2,174,400 candy bars, is distributing its load of sweets through the south. If placed end to end the bars would make a piece of 137 miles long, and weighing more than 400,000 pounds.

BRITISH ART.

STIMULATING PUBLIC INTEREST.

Sir Joseph Duveen, who is making such brave efforts to stimulate public interest in modern British Art, is at the back of the new Imperial Gallery of Art at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W., where the first "representative collection of paintings, drawings, engravings, and small sculpture by artists resident in this country and the Dominions" are on public view for three months.

The Board of Governors of the Imperial Institute, the Royal Commissioners for the exhibition of 1931, and the Council of the British School at Rome have co-operated in establishing the gallery, and presumably share in the responsibility for this exhibition.

The had the support of the Dominion Governments, and were assisted by a distinguished advisory committee—yet the exhibition cannot be said to be representative of all that is best in modern Empire art.

Dominion Artists.

To begin with, Australia and New Zealand are absentees. Then, the Canadian contingent does not include any pictures by "The Seven" who represent the most vital perhaps the only vital, manifestation of national Canadian Art. On the other hand, the artistic achievement of South Africa appears in a much more favourable light than it did at Wembley. One of the South Africans, Mr. N. Lewis, has made a name for himself in this country, but there is now a whole group of landscape painters whose colour vision has developed under the sun of the Veldt, and who owe little or nothing to European training or influence.

The English section—as is almost inevitable in a "representative" show of this kind—is very largely composed of previously exhibited works, which have lost the charm of novelty, and need not be specially referred to. Then again, some of our leading painters, notably Mr. Augustus John, have sent works of very slight importance, while others, who also rank among the leaders, have either been overlooked or have failed to support organs.

But if there were nothing else in this Imperial Gallery save Miss Winifred Knight's unfinished s.s. Trinita, all art lovers in London would still have to undertake the pilgrimage to South Kensington to do homage to this woman genius who has here produced a work that when the figures (now but mapped out in pencil) are completed will rank among the great pictorial achievements of our age.

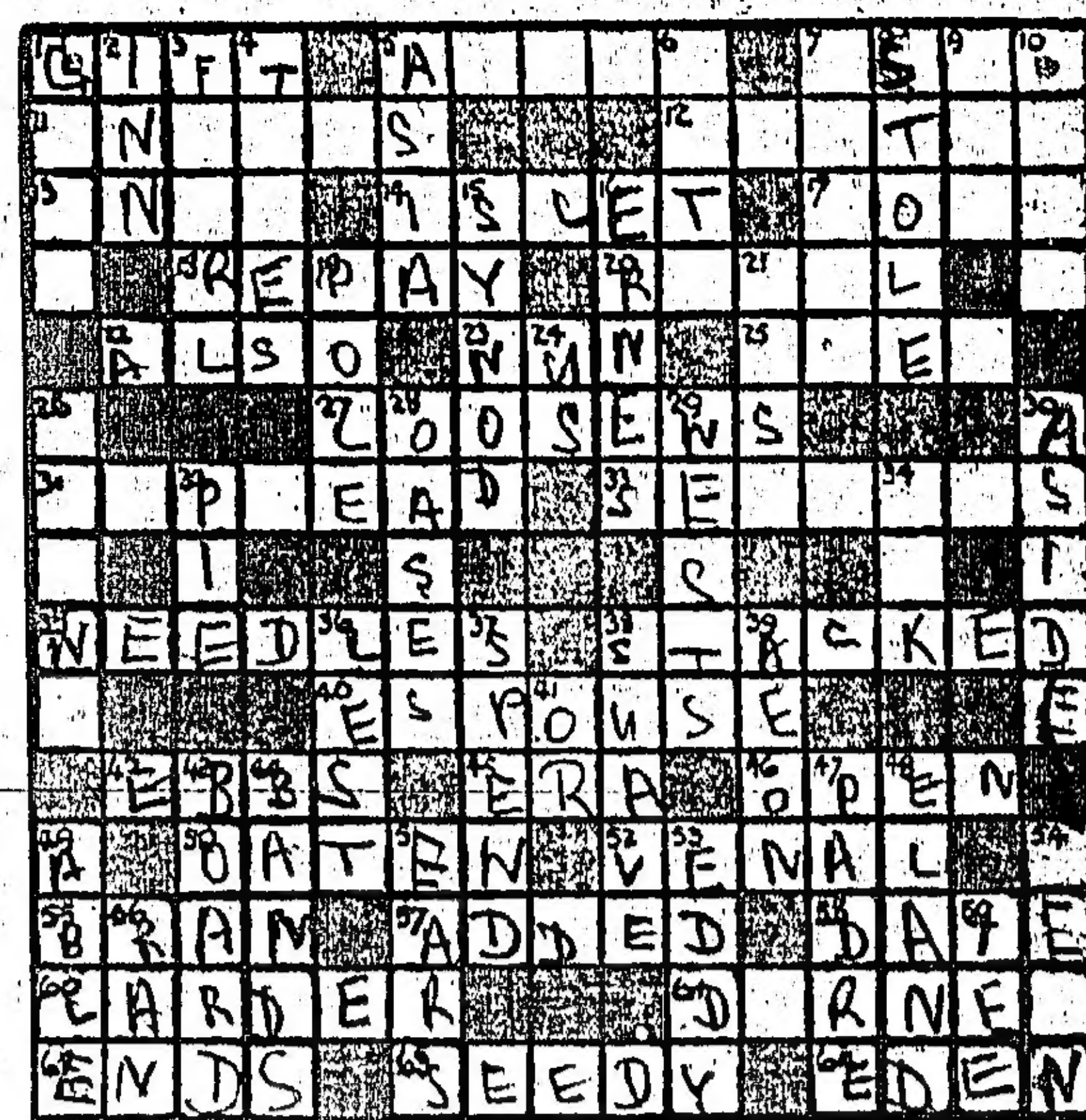
£3,000 Refused.

Genius has been defined as the capacity for taking pains. Miss Knight has certainly spared no pains to carry her glorious Italian mountain landscape to the highest state of impeccable perfection. She has worked at it for three years, but there is not a touch in the picture that speaks of a tired eye or hand. £3,000 is said to have been offered for the picture in its unfinished state. "It is a big sum to pay for the work of a young artist but it would be money well invested."

Miss Knight is one of several Prix de Rome students who distinguished themselves on this occasion. Mr. Job Nixon, Mr. Colin Gill, and the sculptors, Messrs. C. Loward and A. F. Hardiman, reflect credit on the British School in Rome. Mr. Hardiman's bronze portrait of an Athlete figures with Mr. Whitney-Smith's "Waking Child" and Mr. A. Howes's marble "Torso" among the outstanding features in the sculpture section.

Isolated settlements along the Alaskan coast and the Aleutian Islands will be visited by a floating dental office this spring. Dr. William F. Goode, dentist and skipper of a 40-foot schooner carrying the equipment, is taking the trip as a vacation and intends to relieve the toothaches of all the white men and Eskimos in the isolated places.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across.

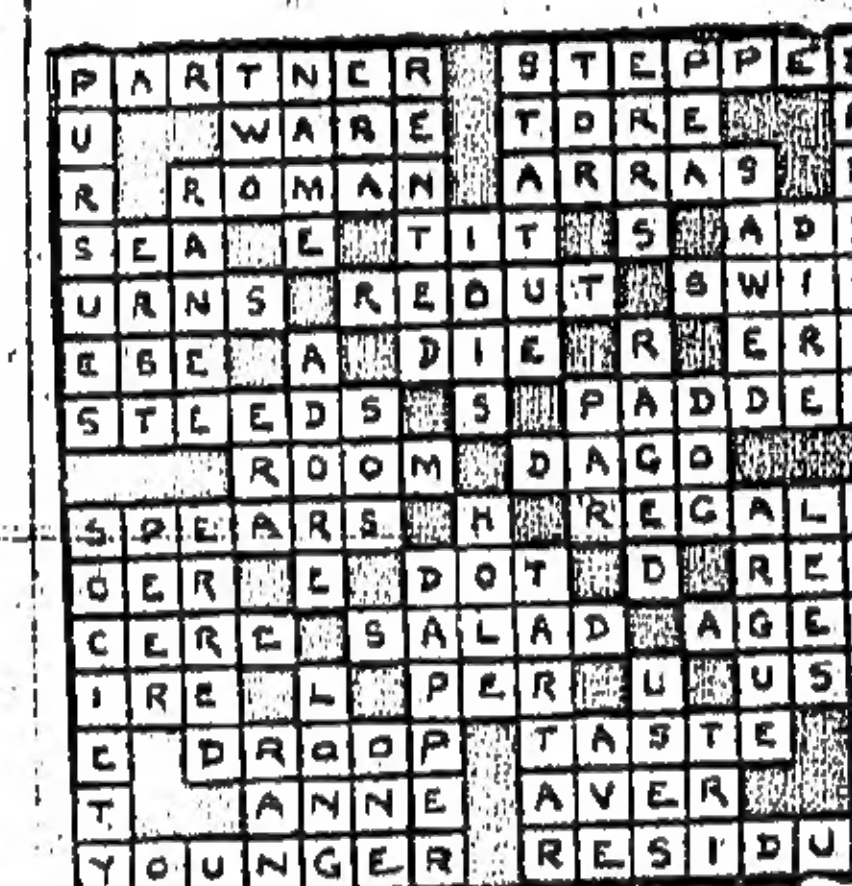
- 1 Token.
- 5 Province in North East India.
- 6 Pack.
- 7 History of events.
- 12 Freedom of access.
- 13 Break.
- 14 Small island.
- 17 Used in propulsion.
- 18 Pay back.
- 20 Spanish coins.
- 22 As well.
- 23 Pigeon.
- 26 Worry.
- 27 Slackens.
- 31 Indict.
- 33 Pieces of timber, balanced on supports.
- 35 Sewing utensils.
- 38 Piled.
- 40 Marry.
- 42 Declines.
- 45 Crotch.
- 46 Not shut.
- 50 Made of oats.
- 52 Mercenary.
- 55 Outer coat of wheat.
- 57 Subjoined.
- 58 Time of an event.
- 60 Store room.
- 61 Needle.
- 62 Finishes.
- 63 Fortifying to seeds.
- 64 Garden.

Down.

- 1 Band.
- 2 Tuvun.
- 3 Knot.
- 4 Parts of necks.
- 5 Continent.
- 6 To measure.
- 7 Pulverised.
- 8 Volcanic production.
- 9 Over.
- 10 Point of the compass.
- 16 Meeting of ecclesiastics.

- 10 Eagles.
- 19 Rod.
- 21 Structure at east end of church.
- 24 Pronoun.
- 26 Flower.
- 28 Fertile spots in deserts.
- 29 Bird's home.
- 30 Apart.
- 32 Pastry.
- 34 Swimming bird.
- 36 For fear that.
- 37 Squander.
- 38 Blandly polite.
- 39 Period.
- 41 Correlative of either.
- 43 Committee.
- 45 Fillets.
- 47 Clergyman.
- 48 Antelope.
- 49 Compotent.
- 51 Organs of hearing.
- 53 Whirlpool.
- 54 Plant.
- 56 Moved quickly.
- 59 Starting point (golf).

Yesterday's Puzzle.



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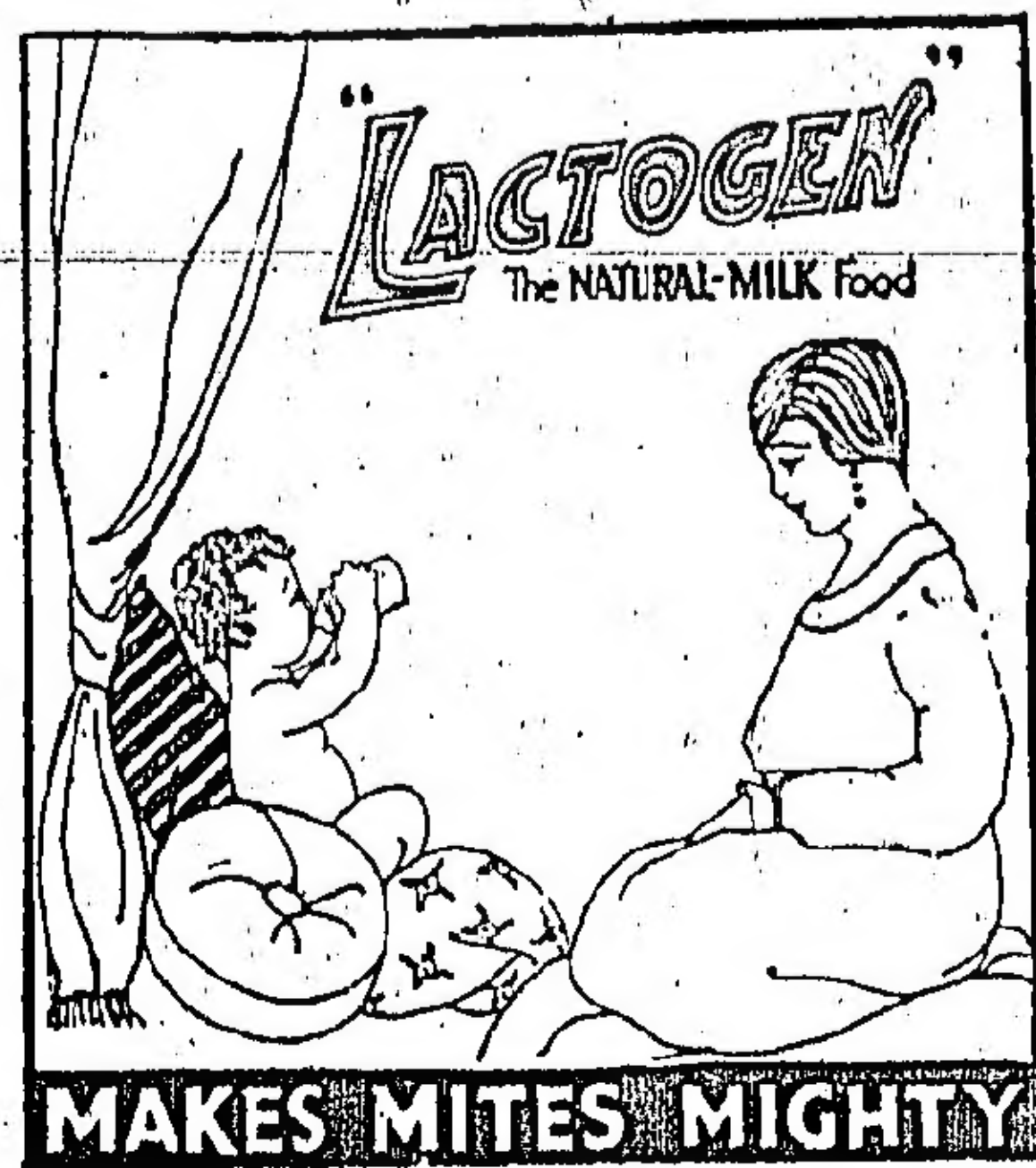
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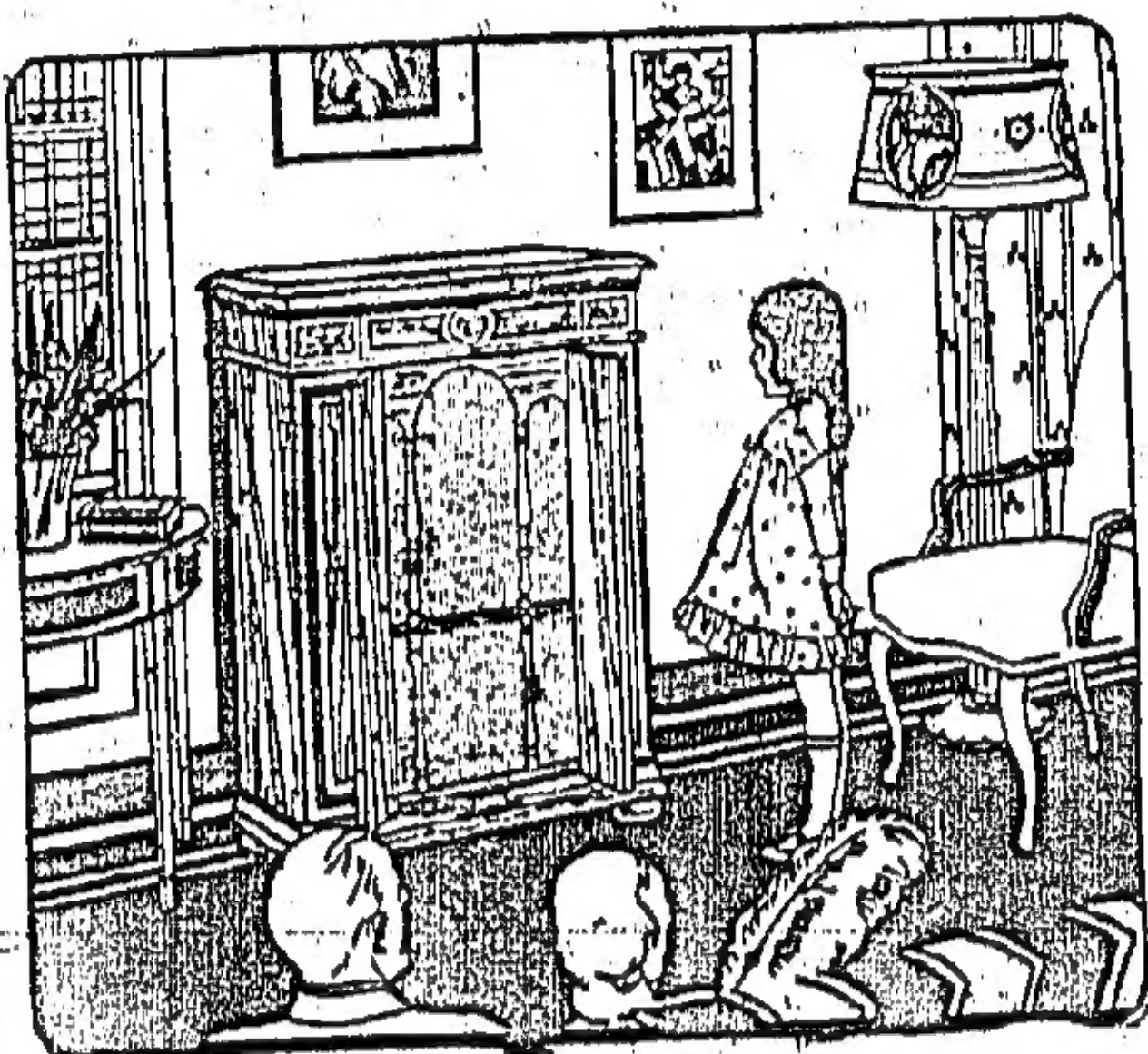
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The
Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1927.

THE BATHING CALL.

Now that we are back into the warm weather there has been the annual epidemic of letters to the newspapers complaining of the inadequacy of Hongkong's bathing facilities, and it is really remarkable that, having regard to this Colony's unrivalled natural sea bathing resources, there should be such a paucity of public provision. It is obvious that there is a wide difference between the Government's idea of what is its duty in this matter and the idea possessed by the great majority of those who desire to enjoy sea bathing. The Government still contents itself on the Hongkong side with putting up a matshed at North Point and also one at Kennedy Town, although both these beaches are open to objection on the score of location and cleanliness. Among the letters which we published yesterday was one from a regular user of the North Point beach, complaining at the inadequacy of the measures taken to prevent 'floating garbage' from fouling the bathing area. The two beaches named are, it would be admitted by all, not desirable, and there is the further objection that the dressing room accommodation is not made sufficiently personal and private and that one is liable to be forced to keep close company with those with whom one would rather not. This is not 'snobbishness' but a matter of natural selection. So far as bathing on the Hongkong side is concerned, those who have no private provision have to thank the Government for very little. To take the place of the launch service which last year ran to Stonecutter's Island, the Government has made provision at Tai Wan—a small bay over near the Kowloon Docks, and next to the generating station of the China Light and Power Company. It is a fairly long way out and to take a motor bus there costs 20 cents from the Star Ferry. The accommodation has been criticised, but the work of preparation was not then completed. For Kowloon residents this beach might be considered fairly satisfactory—excepting by those who expect the luxury of private accommodation to be provided for them by a generous motherly Government.

It is pertinent to enquire how far the Government's responsibility should reasonably go in this matter of providing adequate and even attractive public bathing facilities, and an answer is easily obtained when it is remembered that the Government here approximates, in such a matter, to a municipality at

Home. Such bodies take it as a very important part of their duties to look after public bathing facilities and many thousands of pounds have been spent on this item in innumerable cities and towns. The attitude of the Hongkong Government has consistently been that of doing the very minimum necessary to remove the charge that nothing at all is done. It is true that private endeavour has been encouraged by the letting of matshed sites, particularly at Repulse Bay, but there are hundreds of people who cannot afford to build and own a matshed, and (more important) pay the cost of frequent transport to such distant beaches. Practically the whole of the coast line within the harbour, excepting the distant shores of Kowloon Bay, has been taken up by commercial interests or by Prayas and wharves, and it seems as though Hongkong is suffering for its greed. If some naturally desirable area of our long fore-shore could have been saved for the public enjoyment of sea bathing, Hongkong would have been spared much heart-burning and regret. But we believe that it would not be beyond the wit and ingenuity of our Public Works engineers to provide handy and congenial bathing for all even yet, if the Government took the view that a really large expenditure of public money would be justified for the purpose of providing the population with ample accommodation in which to enjoy healthful sea bathing. Hongkong enjoys (or, rather, endures) a summer season in which sea bathing is a boon to those who can get it, and we think that our administrators might take a more serious view of their duties in this matter. We can promise much public gratitude.

South Africa's Flag.

There is a great deal to be read into the attempt, probably destined to be successful, to introduce a national flag for South Africa from which the Union Jack is to be eliminated. No-one can cavil at the big colonies desiring flags of their very own, and South Africa is entitled to a distinct emblem, but it is a great pity that certain Nationalist extremists are apparently having their way in getting a measure put before the people for the entire dropping of the emblem of the Old Country. The Australasian colonies and Canada have been proud to retain the old, honoured Jack in their national emblems, but it would seem that the banner under which so much Empire history has been written is objected to by certain sections of the South African population, and consequently the sponsors of a flag that eliminates the British emblem are to have their way, insofar as the matter is going before the country for a referendum vote. The British element of the colony, naturally desire to see the old symbol retained in a portion of the national colours, and that great-hearted Empire statesman, a former foe and now gallant friend of Britain, General Smuts, is strongly opposed to the measure that seeks to bring up this matter as a national question. The mere voting on the subject is certain to raise much bitter controversy and ill-feeling that it will take many years to do away with. In the case of the pro-elimination party getting their way, then it can easily be realised how bitter will be the resentment of the defeated side. A matter of this nature it were best to compromise, and the stirring up of racial questions in a colony where they tend to become acute, is an instance of most unsound statesmanship. Until the referendum proposal becomes an actual act of compromise, and until the people have voted one way or the other, comment has to be limited. For the present one can only hope that both parties to the dispute will have the good sense to refrain from aggravation of a sore question, and that some form of mutual agreement will be possible; in order to avoid any cleavage in the white population of this African colony.

SHELL TRANSPORT.

DIVIDEND DECLARATION.

We are informed by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China that the following telegram has been received to-day, from the Head Office:—
"Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd. declared dividend at the rate of 3/- per share, free of income Tax payable 6th July. Bearer Coupon to be presented No. 49."

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN WHO CANNOT MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS IS NOT TO BE TRUSTED WITH THAT OF OTHERS.

The only case of notifiable disease reported yesterday was a Chinese case of small-pox.

"South winds, moderate; squally, fair to showery," is the Royal Observatory's weather forecast up till noon to-morrow.

Two street-corner orators, a man and a girl of 17, were arrested near the Kau Yu Fong Theatre last night for preaching Bolshevism, says a vernacular paper.

Charged on remand with being in possession of seditious pamphlets, a Chinese, who had previously admitted the offence, was fined \$250, or three months' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning. His Worship ordered the discharge of another man who appeared on a similar charge, after examining the papers and finding that they were not of the character alleged.

The Hospital Comforts Committee begs to acknowledge, with very many thanks, receipt from the Y.M.C.A. of 100 books, specially rebound, to form the nucleus of a hospital library; a supply of magazines from Mr. A. R. Sutherland; ping pong balls from the Indian School; and large parcels of books and periodicals from Mrs. Shewan, Mrs. A. G. Langston, Mr. T. Dallin, Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, and Mrs. W. L. Handyside.

Student unions in the various provinces have been invited by the Students' Union of Kwangtung to organise an All-China Students' Federation at Nanking. A circular telegram sent out says: "The All-China Students' Federation dominated by Communists has moved to Wuhan to be directly controlled by the Communists at Wuhan. We ought to have nothing to do with them. But a students' Federation is the directing organ for the students, and it is necessary to have one. Therefore we request all student unions to send representatives to Nanking to organise a strong revolutionary student organ there."

LABOUR PLAN GOES AWRY.

DELEGATES TO CANTON DISAPPOINTED.

Some time ago it was proposed by the General Mechanics' Association in Canton that a meeting of all the labour unions in places along the Pacific Coast should be held in Canton. Letters were sent to various points along the Pacific Coast, but the scheme was frustrated by the recent anti-"Red" campaign in Canton, when the Mechanics' Association was compulsorily reorganised. The vernacular papers state that two weeks ago two Japanese, believed to be representatives of certain labour unions, went up to Canton, but returned to the Colony a few days ago on their way back to Japan, having stayed in Canton for about a week or so, and found that there was no labour meeting for them to attend.

LABOUR UNION AGENTS.

EXCESSIVE ZEAL LEADS TO GAOL.

Two Chinese, found guilty on a charge of intimidating three men belonging to the Kwong Cheong Wo blacksmith's shop, of Wanchai, were sentenced to six months' hard labour each, in addition to twenty strokes of the birch, by Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning. Evidence was given to show that the two defendants went to the Kwong Cheong Wo on the 8th of May, and urged the foks there to join the Blacksmiths' Guild. The men refused, and pleaded that they were hard up.

The two men invited the foks to ten at a nearby tea-house, and on the way back to the shop the second defendant assaulted one of the foks and ran away. The assaulted man cried out "save life," and his companions, who were a little ahead of him at the time, turned round and went to his assistance. The man, it appears, was assaulted with an umbrella with an iron head. The next day the two defendants boldly went to the shop again and asked the foks, with threats, to join the Blacksmiths' Guild. Information given by the foks of the shop to the police led to the men's arrest.

The defendants pleaded that they did not threaten the men at all. The second defendant admitted having struck one of the foks of the shop, but he said it was because that fok owed his friend some money.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BATHING FACILITIES.

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir.—It is encouraging to notice that a few residents are again pleading for better bathing facilities, although after the snub administered by the Bathing Beach Commission, their action is almost heroic.

Does the Government really understand that there are many residents who really desire decent bathing facilities? Does the Government know that some ninety residents accepted the invitation to submit suggestions to the Bathing Beach Commission? The large number of people who submitted suggestions is, of itself, ample evidence that there is a demand for accommodation.

This last week-end, my family and myself stayed at home because there exists no suitable place where we could go for the day, or even afternoon, in order to enjoy a bath. True I have read of a beach somewhere over in the New Territories, but there is the irksome journey over the harbour to Kowloon, the subsequent motor bus ride, and the one large matshed which probably exists, in which I should be expected to undress with strangers of various nationalities, in various stages of cleanliness. Any small sea-side town in England boasts of bathing machines or tents. What a pity Hongkong cannot follow even the most humble example.

The point which is so irritating, is that the Government can spend thousands and thousands of dollars in cutting a road out to Shek-O for the sole benefit of wealthy residents, but cannot provide suitable accommodation for the class of Britishers, who, although possessed of but moderate means, claim the right of being treated as worthy and respectable citizens.

Is it necessary for us to go down on our knees before the mighty in order to beg a few crumbs of consideration?

Would it not be a good idea if a public meeting were arranged in order to further impress upon the Government the emphatic necessity for early provision of long due bathing facilities?—Yours, etc.,
DISTRACTED FATHER.
Hongkong, May 18, 1927.

WILBUR PLAYERS.

LAST NIGHT'S REPEAT.

There could be no opinion but that the Wilbur Players registered a happy hit when they selected "Do Foolish Wives Pay?" to open their season in Hongkong. At the repeat performance of this enjoyable farce last night at the Star Theatre, there was a large audience, whose anticipations of being amused were more than fulfilled as much by the character of the farce presented as by the clever portrayal of the different roles in which all this fun was invested.

To-night, the Wilbur Players are presenting "Cappy Ricks," taken from the most popular of Peter B. Kyne's books—a play which, as was announced during an entr'act last night, is more substantial than "Do Foolish Wives Pay?" It possesses a plot and is "worth while."

FUNERAL.

THE LATE MR. NG TSANG-LUK.

The funeral took place this morning of the late Mr. Ng Tsang-luk, who passed away at his residence, No. 1, Miu Ko Terrace, on Friday last.

The deceased, who was the proprietor of the Ng Yuen Hing firm, of Wing Lok Street, a well-known Chinese firm of importers and exporters, was a prominent figure in Chinese circles, and there was an extremely large attendance at to-day's funeral procession. The cortege left deceased's residence at 11 o'clock and proceeded to the "Farewell Pavilion" at West Point.

TJILEBOET REPAIR.

REBUILDING BY TAIKOO.

The local offices of the J.C.J.L. announce that a cable was received from Batavia yesterday, accepting the tender of the Taikoo Dock and Engineering Company for the rebuilding of the damaged Tjileboet.

Immediately on receipt of official acceptance, the work of reconstruction was commenced, and we understand that a contract period of six months has been allowed to complete the work. The amount of the tender has not been disclosed.

The Very Idea!

Sandy had been invited to a golden wedding. He accepted the invitation, despite the fact that he had been informed that it was the usual thing to present the 'old couple with a present in gold.' Sandy duly turned up, and handed over his present, which, on being unpacked, proved to be a tin of golden syrup!

The drove around a corner and he smashed his car for fair. Then made the sad discovery that there was no corner there.

"When a passenger of the foot heave in sight, tootle horn; trumpet at him, melodiously at first, but if he still obstacles your passage, tootle him with vigour, and express by word of mouth the warning, 'Hi! Hi!'"

This is one of the amusing "Suggestions of the Road" posted up in a Tokyo police station for the benefit of foreigners. Another is "Give big space to the festive dog that shall sport in the roadway," in order that "entanglements of the dog with the wheel spokes shall be avoided."

Riders are told to "Beware of the wandering horse, that he shall not take fright as you pass him by, do not explode an exhaust blow at him. Go soothingly by." "Press the brakes of the foot as you roll around the corner to save collapse and tie-up" is the final warning.

Tottenham magistrate: Who is Mary Pickford?

Magistrate at Willesden: Have you even been summoned before? Woman, producing a tattered blue paper: Yes, a long time ago, but I always carry it with me as a souvenir.

Yorkshireman accused of assaulting another man: Not guilty at present, but wait till I get these outside, owd lad.

Man in Nottinghamshire: The motorist flashed past me, which was dangerous, as I was the public.

Willesden policeman: He struggled and fought for half an hour when arrested, but he made no further reply.

Workman at Shoreditch County Court: I had the sack because I did not do my work well enough. Judge Oliver: A good many of us ought to have it for that and don't.

I am never satisfied with anything.—Col. Lane-Fox, M.P.
I hope the silk hat will again become the fashion.—The Rev. E. L. Macasey.

If all men were liars, commerce would cease in 24 hours.—Rev. W. Vaughan King.

Americans are the most straight-faced people in the universe.—Col. Wedgwood, M.P.

There can be no real love of the theatre where people are not willing to pay for their seats.—Sybil Thorndike.

Acknowledging the great ovation at the Sorbonne, where she had just conducted a Beethoven performance Josette Trichet, the six-year-old musical prodigy, found herself faced with the baffling problem which afflicts all children, even those who have achieved fame.

She wanted to wipe her nose, and she had no handkerchief. Like other children, she cried for "mother," but mother was not at hand.

A woman violinist in the orchestra rose to the occasion and, coming forward, wiped the nose of the juvenile conductor, after which the child bowed profoundly to the clamours of the large audience.

Discussing some of the characteristics of the Northern Scot at Glasgow City Business Club Mr. A. M. Williams, late principal of the city Provincial Training College, told the story of two mourners who attended a funeral. They were discussing a third party present at the interment. The day was bitterly cold and dreary, and the one said to the other, "Isn't Johnston looking ill?" "Ill!" retorted his companion, "He's dying on his feet. I wonder he thinks it worth his while to gang home."

From a Home paper: Wanted a labourer and a boy; with grazing for two goats; both Protestants.

Happy Valley residents were treated to an interesting display yesterday, naval men rehearsing for the King's Birthday Parade. Field guns fired practice salutes, and the men fired their feu de joie and cheered, while the band played. Five aeroplanes in formation swooped down from above, the whole rehearsal auguring well for the day.

CHIANG NOT SECOND MUSSOLINI.

OUTLINE OF HIS POLICY AT NANKING.

BASED ON THE KUOMINTANG.

Shanghai, May 12.
The Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu has issued the following extract from a speech of General Chiang Kai-shek in regard to the establishment of the Nationalist Government at Nanking.

"The establishment of the Nationalist Government in Nanking was in full accordance with the Chinese people and also with the resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. With its inauguration, the Hankow Government automatically ceases to function. The continuation of its regime is a revolt against the Kuomintang and consequently against the Three People's Principle.

The policies of the Nationalist Government as laid down by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen are threefold:

a. Overthrow of imperialism and militarism.
b. A friendly policy towards Russia, and
c. Uplift of the status of farmers and labourers.

The first and third policies are too evident to permit any misunderstanding and are not to be altered under any circumstances. All the loyal members of the Kuomintang should give their fullest support to them.

Policy Towards Russia.

Regarding the second policy, it should be understood that so long as Russia co-operates with us on the basis of equality to fight against imperialism, we are not to change our attitude towards her. The purging of the Kuomintang will not in any way affect our policy towards Russia.

But what we are opposed to is the vicious actions of Borodin, the Russian representative, which tend to be detrimental not only to the cause of the Party but also of the Nation.

A recent incident will prove the wilful motive that is behind all the actions of Borodin. During General Chiang's visit to Hankow last January, Borodin at a dinner scurrilously attacked the Kuomintang and its loyal leaders.

When General Chiang returned to Nanchang, he reported to the Central Council of the ungrounded charges brought up by Borodin against the Party. The recall of Borodin was at once telegraphed to the Third International at Moscow. Later the Central Executive Committee also wrote to Borodin suggesting his voluntary return to Russia. But both of the communications were ignored, proving that Russia is not willing to treat the Kuomintang and China on an equal basis.

Cause May Be Doomed.

If the Nationalist Government is not awakened to the seriousness of the situation and does not place itself in such a position as to enable it to exercise its full sovereignty freely, the cause of the Kuomintang is doomed.

The Nationalist Government in Nanking is built on the true principles of the Kuomintang. Our chief task then is to consolidate the power of the Party so that it constitutes the supreme authority of the Government.

There are not a few who criticised General Chiang for aspiring to be the Mussolini of China and attempting to work for a Fascist Government for this country. Such criticism is entirely unfounded. The Nanking Government is not a personal Government of General Chiang but a party government in the interest of the entire Chinese people.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the Daily Express.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1.—What is a suffragan bishop?
- 2.—Why are tube wells called "artesian"?
- 3.—What is the origin of the word "Palladium"?
- 4.—Who invented the pianoforte?
- 5.—What is the Board of Green Cloth?
- 6.—Why are some cats called "tabby"?
- 7.—Who were the first producers of photography?
- 8.—What is the difference between stars and planets?
- 9.—When were circuit judges first appointed?
- 10.—Who are the Samurais?
- 11.—Why are the Redskins of America called Indians?
- 12.—What is Erastianism?
- 13.—What planet has a moon only ten miles in diameter?
- 14.—What is a lorimer?
- 15.—What is (a) a stalactite, (b) a stalagmite?

CHENG TU ADOPTS THE RICKSHA.

NEW ROADS MAKE VEHICLE POPULAR.

UNEMPLOYED RECRUITED.

An attempt to introduce rickshas into Chengtu, Szechwan province, was made in 1916, but the venture met with no success. In 1925 rickshas once more appeared after a portion of the cobble-paved streets of the city had been remodelled into macadamised roads. From about seven or eight, the number of ricksha companies in operation rapidly multiplied until now there are altogether 53 with a total number of 4,416 public rickshas registered with the Chengtu municipal authorities. The actual number of rickshas, both public and private in Chengtu is believed to be far more than this figure. There are many newly built vehicles not yet registered and also many private rickshas, which fall under another category.

Of the 53 ricksha companies, the Li Tung is the most important. The registered number of rickshas owned by the company is 500, but it is believed that it has actually about 700 in operation. Each of the other companies has between 100 and 200. Most of the companies are partnerships, while a few small ones are financed by individuals, notwithstanding the fact that each one of them invariably assumes the name of "company." The rickshas are farmed out by the company direct to the coolies or through agents.

In the latter case, an agent usually obtains 10 or 20 rickshas, opens a ricksha shed, or garage, of his own, and sub-lets the vehicles to the coolies at a profit. For each the agent is required to pay a deposit varying from \$10 to \$30, according to the condition of the vehicle and a daily rent of from \$0.30 (30 cents) to \$0.80 (80 cents).

Chengtu ricksha companies divide their vehicles into two classes. The *pao che* or those hired for the exclusive use of private households are much better furnished than the ordinary public rickshas. The daily rent of the *pao che* is twice as much as that for any other kind. When the agent sub-lets the rickshas to the coolies, he also collects a deposit of \$5-\$10 from each coolie. The daily rent paid by the coolie to the agent was formerly \$1.10 for a *pao che* and \$0.50 for an ordinary public ricksha, in addition to which 10 cents was also collected from both the *pao che* and the ordinary public ricksha alike for the use of rickshaw, the coolies' uniform, bell and other such articles. When the coolie obtained the ricksha from the company direct, the same charges were collected. But keen competition among the companies and the rapid increase in the number of rickshas, which greatly affected the coolie's business, have compelled the companies to cut down the rent, which is now not uniform among the different companies. Some of them have reduced not only the amount of daily rent but also the deposit, while others have remitted the deposit.

Careful Selection.

The Chengtu municipal authorities collect a monthly license fee of 60 cents for each public ricksha, to which a brass number plate is issued at a cost of 40 cents. The authorities hold periodical inspections of the vehicles and forbid the companies to farm out any ricksha unfit for use. Persons under 18 and above 50 years of age are not allowed to work as ricksha coolies.

Most of the coolies are labourers who have been thrown out of employment owing to a general trade depression in that part of the province. Those who come from the rural districts, forming only a small percentage, are always at a disadvantage, because they do not know the city roads well. Three men generally share one ricksha, which is put to work for about 12 hours a day from 6 a.m. to 12 divided into three shifts of six hours each. The one taking the morning shift works from 6 to 12 a.m., that for the afternoon shift, from 12 to 6 p.m., and that for the night shift from 6 to 12 p.m. In this way the charge of the daily rent and the deposit can be shared by three men equally, thus greatly reducing the burden. Sometimes if a coolie has enough money to pay the deposit, he can rent a ricksha, and, after pulling the vehicle for one shift, can sub-let it to the other two for the remaining hours of the day. The rent paid by the other two is generally enough to cover the whole rent paid to the ricksha company, enabling the sub-lessee to have the free use of the ricksha for one shift. This system of sub-letting was formerly quite common but is now seldom practised because the deposit has been reduced and in some cases entirely remitted.

The average daily takings of a coolie working for one shift amount to about 300 coppers. After paying 100 coppers for ricksha rent and about 80-90 coppers for his daily food and 10 coppers for lodging, the coolie has about 100 coppers.

Difficult Task.

Because borers attack corn and other agriculture crops from within, external applications of insecticides are almost useless. The best control methods are ploughing under all stubble and crop remnant likely to harbour larvae, shredding it for ensilage or burning all such field refuse before moths emerge, the Agriculture Department said.

In the United States the estimated economic loss has reached a maximum of about 25 per cent. in a few fields. The borers attack sweet corn, field corn, pop corn, and fodder corn in the fields, and a variety of other plants, including field crops, vegetables, flowers, grasses and weeds.

Farmers in the infested areas have been enlisted by the Government to war against the pests. The Government will pay \$2 an acre to all farmers who clean out the pests if their land passes Federal inspection. Half of the \$10,000,000 appropriation by Congress will be used to reimburse farmers for their work in the campaign.

A great education campaign in connection with the borer is also being undertaken by the Government. Farmers are told that the eradication of the pest is their problem, but that the Government will aid in the war in every way possible.

Widespread Campaign.

Through the newspapers, motion pictures, and radio, the control work is being explained and urged. Circulars issued by the Agriculture Department concerning regulations and methods of clean up have been placed in every rural mailbox in the infested counties.

Uncle Sam has arranged to supply stubble pulverizers and tractors to draw and operate them to farmers whose places are badly infested. A charge of \$1 an acre will be made for the use of the equipment.

Out of the remainder of the huge appropriation, several million dollars will be used to hire supervisors and inspectors to direct the control work. The rest of the fund will be used to purchase machinery for eradication work.

Guards to prevent exportation of all corn into fields yet untouched by the borers have been placed at the boundaries of infested sections, but despite the caution, the worms have spread southward into West Virginia and westward to Illinois.

In addition to the federal monetary and scientific aid, States are spending sums approximately as great to speed up control work. The Federal Government and the States both realize the European corn borer is one of the worst enemies agriculture has ever known, and no effort will be spared to eliminate it from America.

This sum, however, is generally spent in supporting a family or in personal expenses. Very few of the coolies save anything out of their daily earnings. In fact, they generally borrow money from money lenders at an exorbitantly high rate of interest.

The total number of ricksha coolies in Chengtu is estimated at 7,000-8,000. So far there has not been any organization or union among the coolies. A philanthropist has organized a ricksha-coolies' club in the Chengtu Y. M. C. A. building. The scope of this organization is confined to providing means of recreation.—Chinese Economic Bulletin.

G.\$10,000,000 TO SAVE U.S. CROPS.

FIGHTING RAVAGES OF CORN BORER.

PEST THAT DEFILES FARMER.

Washington, April 29.—A little worm one inch in length—the European corn borer—has caused farmers in the United States crop losses totalling millions of dollars.

To fight this pest which infested New England in 1917 and steadily spread south and westward the Government this year will spend \$10,000,000. The campaign to eradicate the corn borer is probably the greatest ever undertaken against an agriculture pest.

The corn borer attacks ears and stalks of corn from within the husks. They eat and eat until the corn attacked is valueless. The Department of Agriculture believes the borers' advance westward must be stopped to save corn farmers from ruin.

Not only is corn attacked by the demon but entomologists say the borer eats as many as 200 different crops, including cotton and sugar cane. Drastic steps are being taken to curtail the infestation.

The Agriculture Department has imported eight types of parasites known to be hostile to the borer. Several of the parasites have savagely attacked the pests in some sections.

Corn borers now infest more than 500,000 square miles. They have eaten their way through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The great campaign now is aimed to stop the worms' advance before they reach the heart of the corn belt.

CARE-FREE TROOPS.

LIFE NEAR PENINSULA HOTEL.

"We're here because we're here," sang some of the troops now quartered in the Peninsula Hotel just before retiring last night, and though the song might be described as a trifle enigmatic, it reflects the characteristic care-free manner in which Tommy accepts things as they come.

The troops of the new brigade have been completely disembarked, and the Welch Regiment and the Scots Guards, who have been allotted quarters in the Peninsula Hotel, are already settling down to regular routine. This morning, the sergeant-major had his men on parade in Hankow Road at an alarmingly early hour, thought the civil residents in the immediate vicinity, and he put them through their paces for an hour.

It was also evident that the band instruments had been unpacked, for, later in the morning a series of raucous noises issued from the building developing gradually into the playing of chromatic scales.

Judging by ferry comments, which one cannot help overhearing, the average Tommy finds Hongkong a change from Home conditions which he appreciates. There are humourists amongst the men too. One man, who had only been in the Peninsula Hotel for two days, and given a share of a room on the top floor remarked to a civilian friend: "By the time you've had your breakfast and climbed to the top floor, it's time to come down again for dinner."

Mr. L. R. Andrews appeared for the defendant, and entered a plea of guilty, remarking, in extenuation, that the defendant had only recently purchased the goods, which he used in oxy-acetylene welding in connexion with his trade as an ironmonger. The cylinders were always kept in a shed erected in the timber yard at the rear of the foundry, and were no danger to other buildings if they should ever catch fire.

The defendant, while realising the danger of the goods, was not aware that a license was necessary. Sub-inspector Ellis said that the cylinders were actually being used in the front of the shop, and were not in the timber yard. The defendant had applied for a license to store the goods in the timber yard and his application had since been approved.

His worship imposed a fine of \$20.

STORING DANGEROUS CYLINDERS.

FINE FOR UNLICENSED POSSESSOR.

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GHASTLY TRAGEDY IN AMERICA.

MANY SCHOOL CHILDREN KILLED.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

Bath, Michigan, May 18.

At least 35 children were killed when the north wing of a four-storey school building was completely destroyed in an explosion of dynamite.

The school principal, a teacher, and two passers-by, were also killed.

Shortly prior to the explosion at the school, a farmhouse and barn belonging to the school treasurer, Andrew Kehoe, were blown up and burned. Kehoe's body was found in front of the school building. The police have discovered in a cellar in the school a huge quantity of dynamite.

Local officials and the police are of opinion that Kehoe, who is believed to have been in financial difficulties, and was mentally unbalanced, caused the explosion by firing a rifle into a box of explosives.—Reuter's American Service.

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ALLEGED SEDITION DOCUMENTS.

OFFICIAL FROM WHAMPAA ACADEMY.

DETAINED BY POLICE.

A prominent Canton military man in the person of Ma Cheung-chin, aged 37, of Chekiang, secretary of the Whampoa Military Academy, is being detained by the Police in connexion with the unlawful possession of seditious books and documents, which were found among the man's luggage on his arrival from the Chinese city on board the s.s. Suchow on Tuesday morning.

The Academy secretary was formally charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, and, on the application of Sergeant Barnicle, was remanded until the documents were fully examined by the Police.

RAID ON CHINESE SHOP.

EXCITEMENT IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

The public in Queen's Road Central were provided with a sensation this morning, when a large force of police raided a Chinese druggist's store, and made a search of the premises.

It is reported that the proprietor, a prominent man well-known both here and in Canton, was placed under arrest.

No official confirmation of the arrest is at present obtainable.

BOY KILLED IN STREET.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RITE KNOWN AS "CONDITIONAL ABSOLUTION" OVER THE BODY OF A BOY WHO HAD BEEN KILLED IN AN ACCIDENT, WAS WITNESSED BY A LARGE CROWD IN HIGH ROAD, EAST FINCHLEY, IN MAIL WEEK.

The boy was cycling past the gates of St. Pancras Cemetery, when the wheel of his machine caught in a tram line. He was thrown into the road in front of a steam lorry, and a wheel of the heavy vehicle passed over his head.

Father William Joyce, of East Finchley, chanced to be cycling along the road at the time on his way to a funeral. On learning what had happened, he at once dismounted, and, standing by the dead boy, recited the Latin prayer which symbolises the giving of "Conditional Absolution."

The members of the throng which had assembled were greatly moved by the simple ceremony, the men baring their heads in sympathetic reverence.

Father Joyce explained that a Roman Catholic priest is empowered to give "Conditional Absolution" in any case of sudden death where the religion of the dead person is unknown to him, the assumption being that he or she may have been a Roman Catholic.

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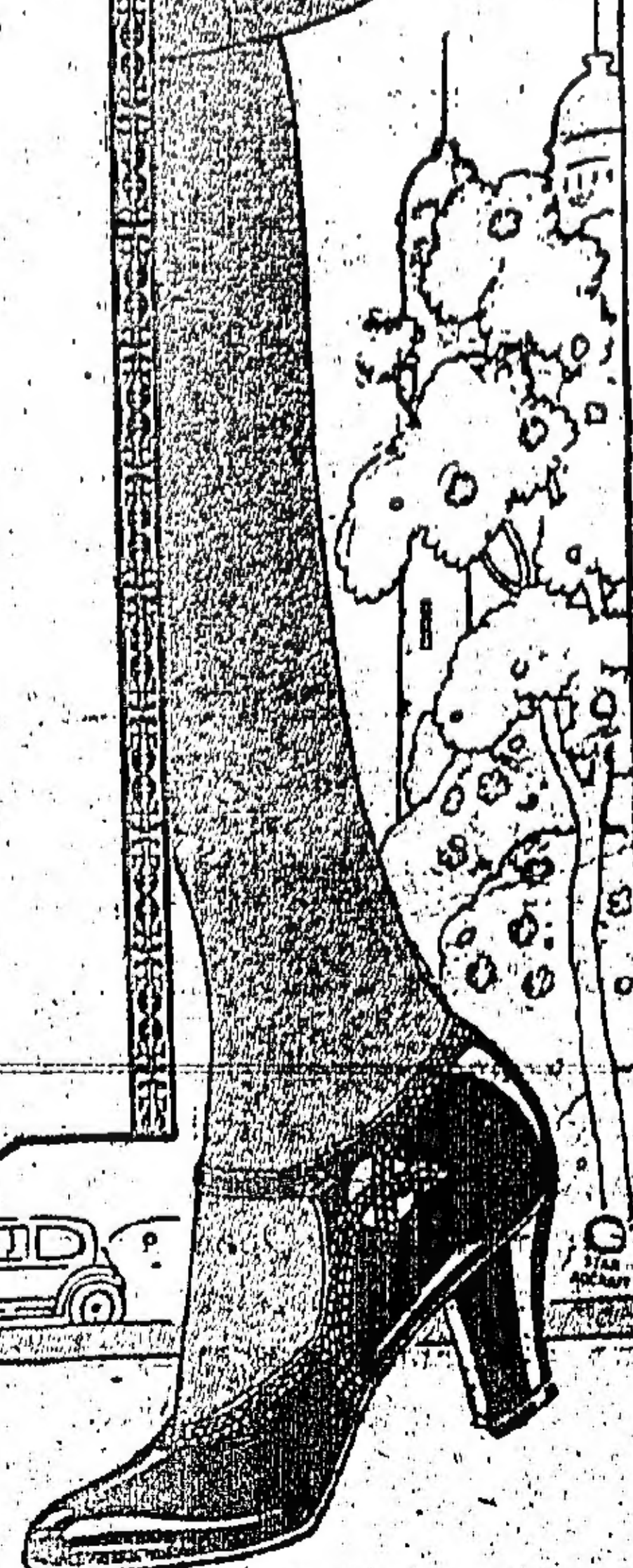
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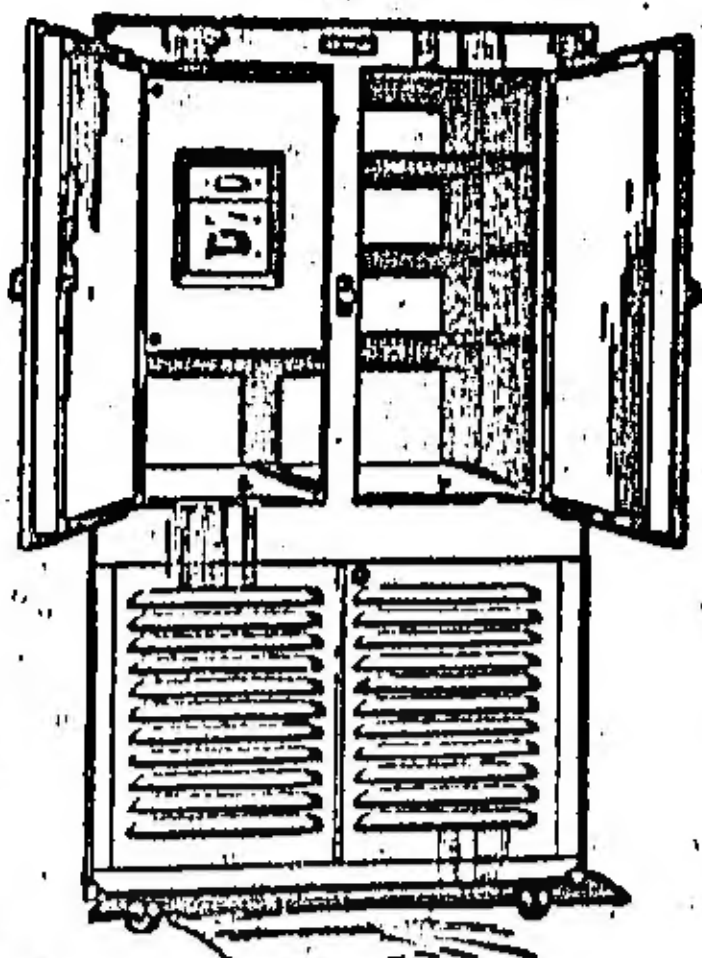
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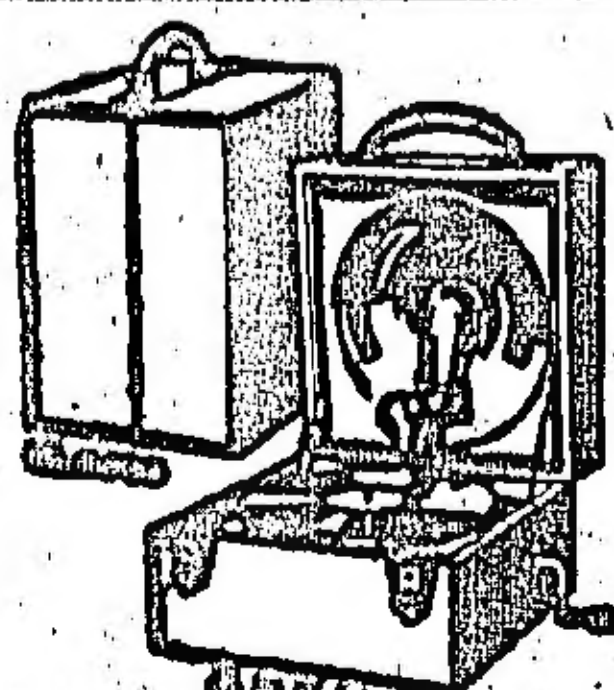
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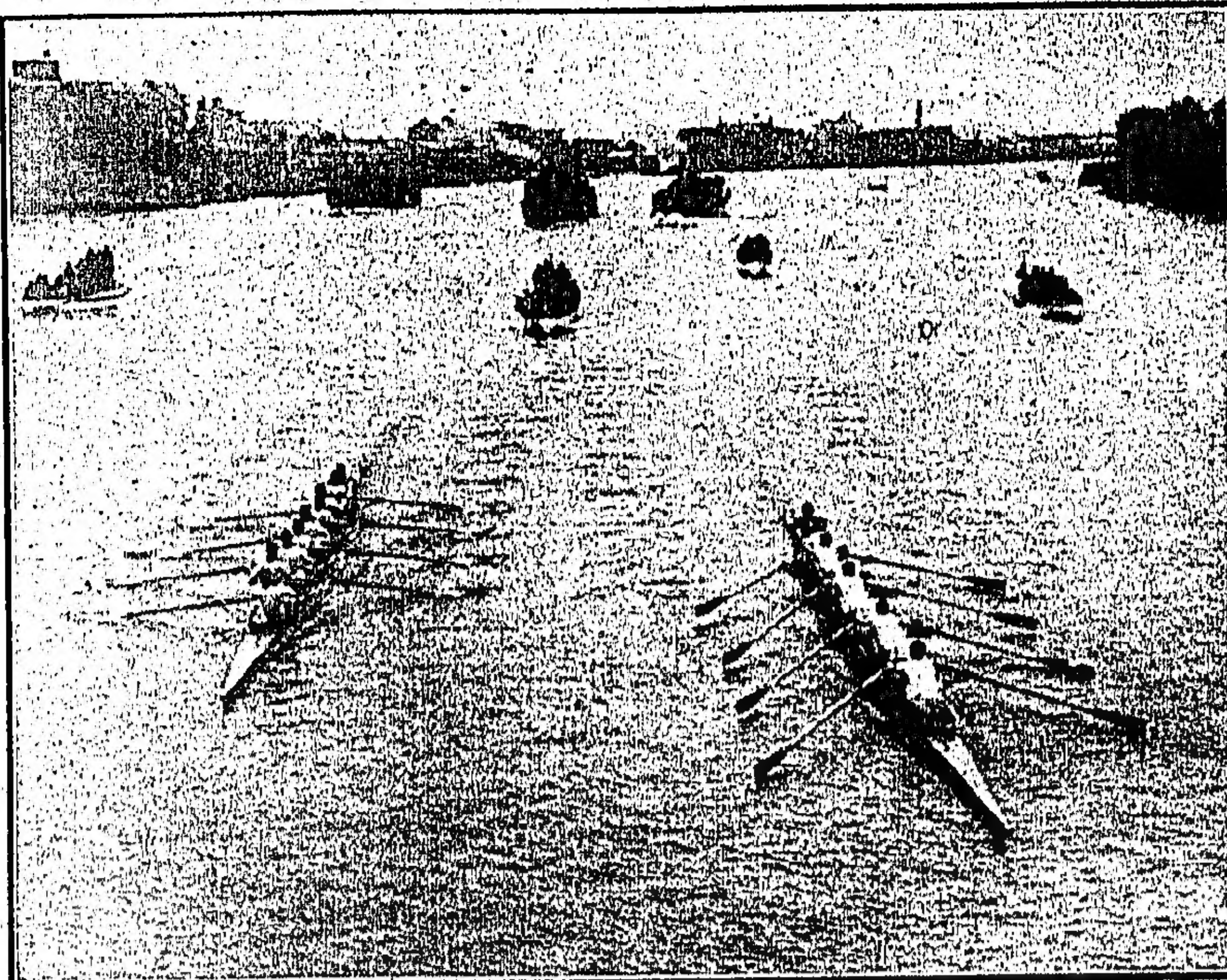


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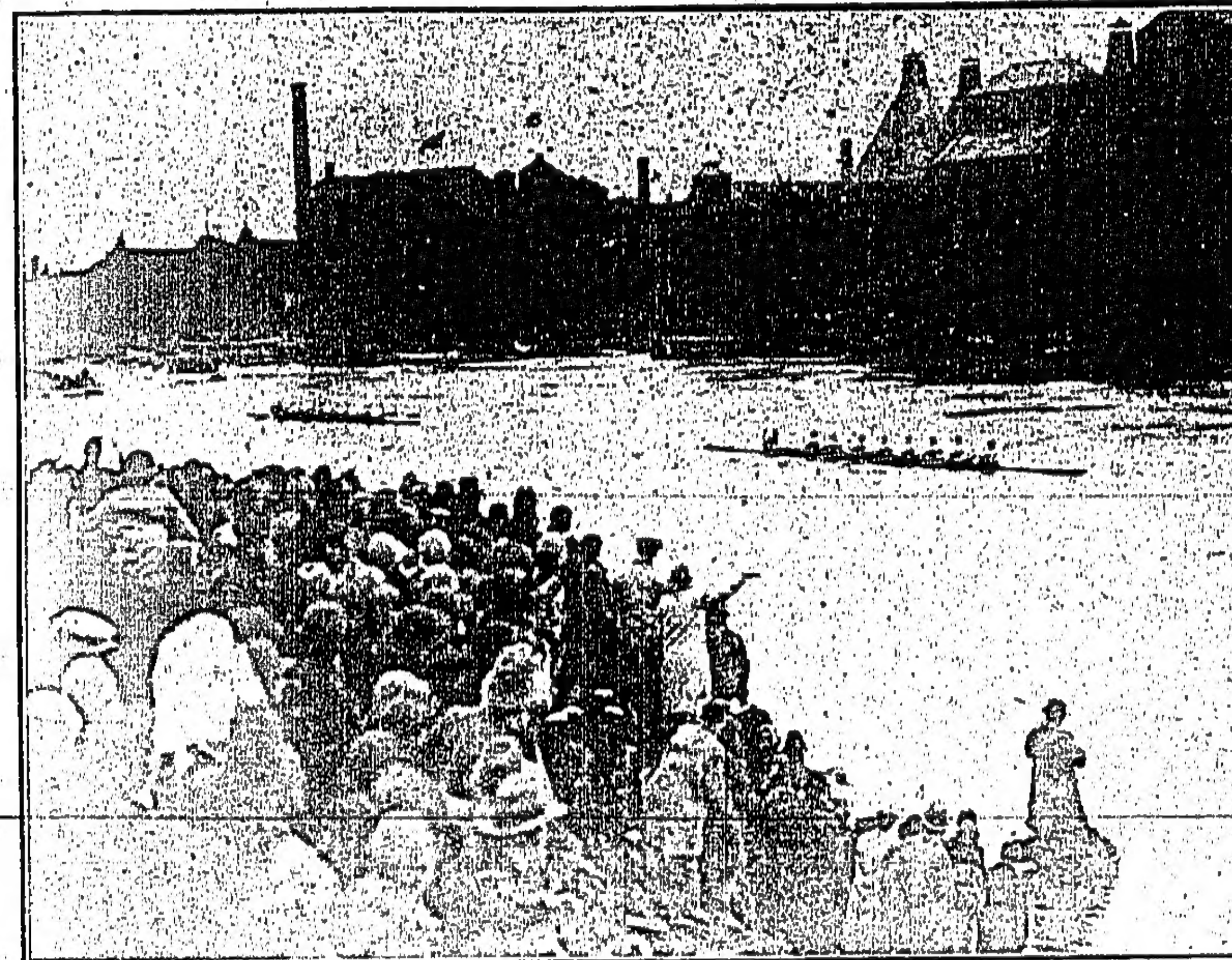
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Oxford holding a slight lead at Hammersmith Bridge.



Cambridge winning the Race by three lengths.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

ACTRESS AS LONDON MANNEQUIN.

Sir Burton Chadwick, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, last month opened the second Trade Exhibition of British Artificial Silk Goods at Holland Park Hall, London.

Sir Burton said that the chief impression left upon his mind after going round the exhibition was the great beauty of British workmanship. He believed that in the past twelve months a great advance had been made in the texture, colour, and design of artificial silks. "I am sure," he added, "that no industry in the world is so dependent upon the caprice of woman as the artificial silk industry." It had brought within the reach of those unable to afford real silk something which served the same purpose, so far as beauty and excellence of material were concerned, and its future was one of the bright spots in our industrial outlook.

London Fashion Centre.

Mr. Holbrook Jackson, who introduced Sir Burton, said there was no reason why London should not equal Paris as a centre of fashion.

Miss Ivy Tresmand, one of the London actresses who are voluntarily sparing time to act as mannequins at the exhibition to show the beauty and utility of British dress creation, appeared in a specially designed gown, and she was followed by several professional mannequins whose daily parade is an attractive feature of the exhibition. During the week they will wear 400 different garments. According to official figures, the world output of artificial silk has in 35 years increased more than 6500 times. In 1891 the output was 30,000 lb. Last year it was 197,000,000 lb., to which Great Britain's contribution was 28,000,000, a figure second only to that of the United States.

Trade visitors to the exhibition yesterday found that a spirit of optimism prevailed concerning the past and future developments of British trade in this newest branch of the textile industry. At the 120 stands is shown merchandise in every stage of production from the yarn to the completed garment.

WOMAN M.P.'S RETORT.

ANGRY AT REFERENCE TO "SHE-MEN."

Ottawa.—A skirmish in which the only representative of the "weaker sex" in the Dominion House of Commons gave a good account of herself enlivened a debate on the estimates for National Defence.

Miss Macphail moved to strike out the vote of £100,000 for cadet training on the ground that it encouraged the militarist spirit.

Dr. Edwards (Conservative), a former Minister, defended the cadet movement and said that the country did not want a class of "she-men." Miss Macphail broke in to declare that it would be "better for a lot of men if they had some of the attributes of women." "It would be a very good thing for men," she continued, "and I resent deeply that the hon. member should be trying to insult boys calling them 'she-men.' Since when did men become greater than women?"

Dr. Edwards said that he had not intended to refer to Miss Macphail in any personal way, but he was convinced by the proceedings that "the female of the species is more deadly than the male."

Miss Macphail's amendment was defeated and the vote passed.

Imitation Furs.

All forms of real silk can now be duplicated in artificial silk—crepe-de-chine, marocain, jap, taffeta, and foulard are followed so closely in texture and finish that only the expert eye could distinguish them from pure silk. Among the novelties of the exhibition are imitation furs which reproduce the effects of gazelle, leopard, and mole in soft and pliable materials. Here, too, are the latest developments in velvets and plushes. The combination of artificial silk with cotton or wool has reached a degree of perfection, and the cross dyeing processes mark a definite advance.

New cloths and new colours bear striking testimony to the technical improvements in the industry. The unpleasing metallic lustre of certain kinds of artificial silk has been conquered, and in all classes of material a softer sheen is noticeable. Glass-printed fabrics resembling embroidery in beads, sequins, and diamonds show the skill of designer and manufacturer.

FREE WHISKY.

CASKS BURST ON GLASGOW STREET.

During the busiest part of the afternoon a lorry laden with five large barrels of whisky was proceeding down Stockwell Street, Glasgow, recently, when a tramcar swung up against the vehicle. The impact was so severe as to smash a wheel. This upset the lorry, and the contents slid down heavily on to the street. Three of the huge casks came down with such a crash that they burst, and the next instant the street was awash with the spirit.

The point at which the mishap occurred is near the river side, a few yards from the fish market, and the spectacle of gallons of good whisky running to waste (says the Glasgow correspondent of the Press Association) proved too sore temptation. Quick as lightning, a few of the natives made a dash indoors, and next minute emerged with cups and tin cans, with which they scooped up the rapidly disappearing liquor, which by then had formed into a stream down the incline along the gutter and into a manhole. Several workmen who were passing joined the work of salvage, and armed with flasks which had previously held their tea, eagerly refilled the tins and cans with a stronger brew. There were others who had neither cup nor flask. Conscious that pleasures, like time and tide, wait for no man, they got down on their knees, and had a deep, deep draught. It was a mild Bacchanalian orgy, which attracted an ever-increasing number of participants.

The police arrived on the scene, but the stream was far spread and rapidly dwindling, and no preventive officer could have withheld the crowd as they scurried hither and thither. Some time later one man was observed demonstrating the Charleston, and he was promptly marched to the police station.

Several hundred dry Glasgow citizens were provided with free drinks from the gutter last month when three casks of whisky fell off a lorry which had come into collision with a tramway-car. A lison, armed with flasks, cups, bottles, and all kinds of utensils was soon busy collecting the liquor.

WHEN SILENCE WAS FATAL.

HOW EX-KAISER MIGHT HAVE SAVED MONARCHY.

A startling account of events at the time of the abdication of the Kaiser and the inauguration of the German Republic on November 9, 1918, is contained in some preliminary extracts published from a book of memoirs shortly to appear by Prince Max von Baden, the last Chancellor under the old regime, who held office for only one month (writes a Berlin correspondent of London Morning Post).

The Prince describes his struggle, when each minute was of vital importance, to guide incipient mutiny and revolution along constitutional lines and if possible to save the Monarchy.

Things had already gone so far that the abdication of the Kaiser could no longer be prevented, but everything depended upon the way in which it was done. At eleven o'clock Prince Max received the news that the Kaiser had taken the decision, but he could not get into touch with Spa in order to obtain authority for its publication.

A formal abdication would be less productive of chaos than one enforced by the street mobs, and the Prince therefore determined on his own authority to announce the abdication, which he did by the famous Wolff Bureau message at 12 o'clock.

"Too Late."

Prince Max was convinced that Herr Ebert was the only man who could deal with the situation, if the Communists were not to gain control, and accordingly he received a Socialist deputation under Herr Ebert, with whom he discussed the question of "Regency or substitutes" within the constitution, pending elections for a Constitutional assembly.

Herr Ebert agreed to the summoning of the National Assembly, and exacted from Prince Max the Chancellorship, "though," he said, "it is a difficult office." When requested to come to the question of a Regency, Ebert said "It is now too late," the words "too late" being echoed by the other members of the deputation.

"How different it would have been for my freedom of action," adds Prince Max, "if I could have replied to the Socialist 'too late,' and that the Kaiser had appointed a substitute. It was the only solution that could straightway have produced a *fait accompli*. But there was no news from the Kaiser, so Prince Max could do nothing.

If Kaiser Had Spoken.

Between five and six o'clock in the evening Prince Max went to take leave of Herr Ebert who urgently requested him to remain on as administrator of the Reich. The Prince declared that this was impossible owing to Ebert's associates. "At the door," he continues, "I turned once more and said, 'Herr Ebert, I lay down the German Reich to the mercy of your heart.' Herr Ebert replied, 'I have lost two sons in the war.'

"I have often since," adds Prince Max, "discussed with myself the question whether, if I had accepted the post of administrator on that day, I could have saved the Monarchy, and have always come back to the feeling that I could have taken this course if the Kaiser had appointed me as substitute. But my conscience could not have permitted me to carry out a *coup d'Etat*."

DANCING GIRLS OF KASHMIR.

ILLUMINATED BOATS FOR VICEROY.

Srinagar, Kashmir.—The Maharaja of Kashmir entertained the Viceroy of India and Lady Irwin at a banquet in the old palace on the banks of the Jhelum. Illuminations on the riverside made a scene of dazzling beauty, which was enhanced by the spectacle of illuminated boats floating silently down-stream in the moonlight and bearing Kashmiri dancing girls dressed in wonderful costumes. Theatricals were afterwards held in the Durbar Hall.

Speaking on future relations between the Indian States and British India, the Viceroy welcomed the chances of visiting the States to obtain an insight into their unique and profoundly absorbing problems. The time for decision had not come. Much clearing of the ground was necessary.

The Maharajah, in proposing Lord Irwin's health, expressed his keen regret that his offer to China had been declined, but he fully recognised the great responsibilities in a ruling State which guarded 100 miles of frontier "where three Empires meet."

BOGUS ENGLISH NOBLEMAN.

WOMEN VICTIMS CLAIM \$100 RING.

New York.—Two women victims of Herbert Stanley, bogus English nobleman, faced each other in the Philadelphia court, claiming the possession of a diamond ring, valued \$100.

Mrs. Margaret Hoffman, of Chicago, received the jury's verdict, requiring Mrs. Rose Burken, of New York, either to return the ring or pay \$95 damages.

Mrs. Burken, who testified that she had so many diamonds that "I have a bookkeeper to count them," contended that the ring in question was the gift of her former husband.

Mrs. Hoffman insisted that it was part of the gems, worth \$22,000, of which the bogus nobleman had defrauded her.

Stanley, brought from the cell where he is serving a year's imprisonment for swindling a Philadelphia woman, denied giving the ring to Mrs. Burken, but in face of the double denial, the jurors decided that Mrs. Hoffman was the rightful owner.

END OF GREAT SALE.

LIBRARY TOTAL EXCEEDS \$600,000.

Last month saw the last lot in the Britwell Court Library sale knocked down at Messrs Sotheby's, London.

The long-drawn-out sale of nearly 12,000 lots, which first began in 1910, has occupied 67 days. Long as the period has been, it does not constitute a record, for it may be recalled that 202 days were occupied during 1834, 1835, and 1836 in the dispersal of the great Heber Library. It was from the sale of this collection that "Measure" Miller (as William Henry Miller, of Craigtintony, was called) formed the collection now scattered all over the world. No private library so valuable for the grand total to-day stands at \$568,522, 3s.—has ever been sold in this or any other country, and certainly none like it remains here to appear another day. The Britwell being echoed by the other members of the deputation.

The total is far in excess of the previous world's auction maximum, the \$386,411 obtained in New York for the Hoe Library. The previous English saleroom record was the \$278,498 realised for the Huth Library.

The Britwell total does not include the \$30,000 given by the late Mr. G. D. Smith, of New York, for the Americana. In addition to this, the section dealing with theology was sold by private treaty to Messrs Quaritch, of London—the price is believed to have been in the neighbourhood of \$7000. Then again, in May 1918, a selection, mainly of early Spanish romances, appeared in Messrs Sotheby's rooms as "the property of a private collector." These came from Britwell Court.

American Purchases. Of the grand total, no less than \$485,570 represents purchases made by the late Mr. G. D. Smith and Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, and it is safe to assume that the majority of the literary prizes have gone to enrich the splendid library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington, the Californian millionaire, who has already bequeathed his collection to his native State. Who among those who have attended these Britwell sales will ever forget that great day in December 1919, when 108 books brought the huge sum of \$110,355—of this total, Mr. G. D. Smith alone provided \$34,705. This section included the little volume, originally found in the lumber rooms at Lampart Hall, containing the fourth edition of Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," 1599, bound in with the first edition of "The Passionate Pilgrim," which created a sensation by fetching \$15,100, a figure which remained an auction maximum until last year, when Dr. Rosenbach, in the Anderson Galleries, New York, capped it by paying \$21,000 for a copy of the "Mazarin Bible," belonging to a London bookseller.

The auctioneers' valuable sale catalogues are all that remain to remind us of the glory of the Britwell Library. These catalogues are to be shortly augmented by the issue of an alphabetical hand list of the English books. This is being compiled by Major Colman, who was librarian at Britwell Court.

The top price in the sale was \$440, given for "A Proclamation for Settling the Plantation of Virginia," printed on two folio sheets, 1625. A first edition of James Thomson's "Summer," 1727, inscribed by the author "To him without whose generous approbation I have writ, in vain. To Aaron Hill, Esq.," sold for \$106; "A Proclamation Touching Tobacco" (9 April 1625) (2 sheets), with edges uncut, \$120; another dated "February 17, 1626," \$115; and a series of nine year books, all belonging to the reign of Edward III., \$190.

OPIMUM POISONING.

LENGTHY CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ANALYST.

Yesterday afternoon the enquiry was continued before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, into the death of a Chinese woman who passed away at the Government Civil Hospital on April 22.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong represented the husband of the deceased and Mr. M. K. Lo was present on behalf of the father.

The jury were Messrs. Geo. Anderson (Foreman), Chan Chun-sang and Francisco B. Silva.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong produced the Government Analyst's certificate. According to this it was shown that the pills alleged to be supplied to the deceased woman by the father contained only 0.00036 grain of opium per pill.

Mr. Lo objected to the production of the certificate at that stage of the enquiry and said that if there was at any time any suspicion that death was caused or may have been caused by those pills, the police should have proceeded to the father's house and taken a sample from the stock which the man possessed. It was the father who had instructed Mr. Lo to see that an inquest was held and that the matter was thoroughly thrashed out. The pills given to the analyst were produced so many days after the woman's death and it was up to the police to find out if they were the same as the pills which the father of the deceased supplied.

Possible Cause.

Mr. Lindsell intimated that that could be done after the case was adjourned for the next hearings.

Mr. Armstrong said that there was no suggestion as far as the husband was concerned that these pills intentionally caused death, but inadvertently they may conceivably have caused death and he put forward the suggestion as conceivable and likely.

Li Pak-hoi, a Chinese medical practitioner who has been practising for the last 25 years in Hongkong and a few years previous to that in Canton and Futsan, next went into the witness box. He stated that he visited the deceased woman for the first and only time on the morning of her death at about 9 a.m. The woman complained of pains in her stomach and also that her breath was rather fast. The woman complained of pains on both edges of her tongue. He wrote a prescription and afterwards saw a woman taking it into his drug shop to be compounded.

In reply to Mr. Armstrong the witness said that in previous cases he had taken pills and had felt better. In his opinion the pains in the stomach were caused by indigestion. The pains in her tongue might have been due to fever. He had never attended a case of opium poisoning and could not say at the time he visited the deceased whether she was suffering from opium poisoning.

Mr. Lo: She did not strike you at that time as wanting to commit suicide?—No, not at all.

In answer to further questions witness said that he had heard of "Chuen Lin." It was a Chinese medicine which was good for constipation if the patient was not heated. In other cases it would be worthless as a medicine.

Analyst's Evidence.

Mr. David Loie, an assistant to the Government Analyst said that he translated the prescription written out by Li Pak-hoi. He could identify all the herbs named except two which he could not find in the list.

Mr. E. R. Dovey was the next witness called. He was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination by Mr. Lo. He said that on the 23rd April he received a bottle from the Government Civil Hospital labelled "Stomach Washings." The bottle contained a mixture of herbs. In the washings he found opium, the quantity being 5.25 grains. He also received some dried herb mixture for examination, but he was not able to do very much in the way of identifying them. He tested the mixture for the commoner poisons, which included opium, with negative results. There might have been opium in the prescription, but when it would have been boiled out.

On April 25 from the Government Civil Hospital he received a quantity of post mortem material from the body of a Chinese female, for examination. On examination it was found that there was opium in these various parts.

From the stomach walls there was a quantity of morphine extracted which was equivalent to 5 grains of Government prepared opium.

Mr. Lindsell: You found 5.25 grains in the stomach washings and 5.3 grains from the stomach pills. Now assuming that all this opium was taken at one time how much is the total amount she could have taken?—Twenty or thirty grains.

Continuing witness said that the whole quantity must have been

SECOND OFFENCE.

FIVE YEARS' HARD FOR ROBBERY.

An armed robbery, carried out by four men at a master carpenter's house at No. 3 Yuen Ming Street formed the subject of a Criminal Sessions case yesterday afternoon, before the acting Police Judge, Mr. P. Jacks. Only one man, Li San, was charged, the others not having been traced, and he pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. H. K. Holmes prosecuted for the Crown.

In outlining the circumstances of the case, Mr. Holmes said the carpenter, Chan Sue, was employed with work at the Kum Wah restaurant, and on the morning of February 15th, they were working there. The men, including the prisoner, left at midday, but he (Chan Sue) stayed behind for the purpose of mixing some paint.

The robbery occurred at about 1.15 p.m. at the master's flat, in which were living his wife, another woman and an amah. The amah opened the door in response to a knock, and the prisoner, with three other men, entered. They produced knives, bound and gagged the inmates, using oranges and wire for gagging purposes, and then ransacked the place.

In the meantime the master had finished mixing the paint, and when the men returned he noticed that the prisoner was not among them. He went home for tools, but on opening the door he was seized like the others. They took the key of his safe from his pocket, and from it extracted \$50 in cash. When they left they also took some clothes with them.

The prisoner was arrested about two months later, but it had not been possible to trace the others.

The prisoner told a rather long story in which he alleged that the master painter had a grudge against him with regard to some work, and had trumped up the charge.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty" and after commenting that the prisoner had been convicted in 1925 for stealing, His Lordship sentenced him to a term of five years' hard labour.

taken at the very longest within twelve hours of her death.

On the 12th of May, he received some pills from Messrs. Deacons in a sealed packet. He analysed them and found opium present as shown in the certificate which he produced.

Opium Poisoning.

The certificate stated that the average weight of one pill was 1/5 grain and that the quantity of opium present was .18%, or about 0.00036 grains per pill. The document further stated that four grains of opium were usually regarded as the minimum fatal dose. To get this quantity of opium one would have to take 5.3 ounces of the pills.

Mr. Lo pointed out at this stage that even if the deceased had taken a hundred pills there would be only .036 grains of opium taken.

Mr. Armstrong caused a good deal of laughter by stating that it would be easier to get an idea of the quantity of opium in the pills by stating that 100,000 pills would contain 36 grains.

Mr. Dovey added that there was evidence to show that the opium found in the stomach was not the same as the opium found in the pills. The latter opium was of a persistent yellow colour.

In answer to Mr. Armstrong Mr. Dovey said that the opium could be taken with a glass of water or tea. If the woman was found unconscious then she must have taken the opium within one hour of the time she lost consciousness.

Mr. Lo: Supposing this lady was practically well at 9 o'clock, then she lost consciousness quite suddenly at 12 o'clock, can you definitely say that her death could not have been caused by the pills which you analysed?—I don't think anyone can die of poisoning from those pills.

Assuming that this lady did not commit suicide, assuming that she was poisoned—deliberately—can a sufficient quantity of opium be put into the cup of Chinese medicine and swallowed by this lady without her knowing it?—Yes, I think it would be quite easy.

Assuming that she did not in fact commit suicide but was poisoned, could you think of a more likely way than to shove the poison into the bowl of Chinese medicine?

Mr. Lindsell: Mr. Dovey is here in the capacity of an analyst and I don't think your question is fair.

Mr. Lo to Mr. Dovey: So far as the whole of your evidence went it did not touch the possibility that the opium which caused this lady's death was put into the bowl. I mean, your evidence is not inconsistent with the opium being added into the bowl of medicine?

Mr. Lindsell: That is obvious.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon next, the 24th, instant.

MARINE ENQUIRY.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S HEARING.

At yesterday afternoon's proceedings at the Marine Court of Enquiry at the Harbour Office to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of s.s. Leung Kwong on May 9, in Capsuimun Pass, the case for the s.s. Leung Kwong was opened by Mr. Sheldon, his first witness being the pilot of the Leung Kwong.

Lo Tai, the pilot of Leung Kwong, stated that he had been employed on the run for five years. Leaving Hongkong at about 6.45 p.m. on May 9, the Leung Kwong was followed at a few minutes interval by Kwong Fook Cheong and On Lee. The Master and Chief Officer were both on the bridge on sailing, when the vessel proceeded to Capsuimun at full speed, the weather being fair, wind South-east and sea choppy.

On reaching the western end of the channel the Captain was absent from the bridge and according to witness, was in his cabin. Witness first saw the Moonshine in the bay below the Capsuimun red light, showing only her green light. She was close to the stone pier and witness imagined that the Moonshine was inshore for the purpose of picking up passengers from the nearby village.

On sighting the launch, witness sounded two blasts which in his rendering was that it indicated that both vessels should pass each other on their own starboard sides. The Moonshine did not reply and the Chief Officer ordered a further sounding of two blasts. About one minute later the Moonshine replied with two blasts. The ship's head during the interval of the blasts, was about South-west.

After the first blast was made, the Chief Officer on duty ordered the engine room telegraphs to "stand by." Subsequently engines were stopped at which time the Leung Kwong was bows on to the beach, at about 60 feet off. The course of the Moonshine was at this time approximately South East by East 1/4 East. With the production of a chart, witness gave contradictory evidence of the positions of the respective ships from which little could be gathered.

The Collision.

Witness further stated that the Leung Kwong was stopped at the time of the collision, heading South-west. On hearing the Moonshine's sound signal, the Chief Officer ordered full speed astern, but as the telegraph handle was grasped, the collision took place, the red light of the Moonshine only at that moment having been observed, the Leung Kwong was struck about the bridge on the starboard side, and immediately commenced to fill and sink. No attempt was made to beach her.

The master of the Leung Kwong had been in his cabin only two or three minutes when the collision occurred and so far as witness knew, he did not return to the bridge before the ship sunk, this taking place within five minutes. Witness jumped into the water and was picked up by Moonshine. He had at no time seen the Moonshine's port light. Mr. Jenkins, prior to cross examination, addressed the Court on the subject of evidence, which he said, had in the first place been all on the point of the Moonshine's position as given by the coxswain and had not been questioned. The evidence of the pilot just taken made out an entirely different case. It was not a lawyer's quibble, but it was desirable that the attention of the Court should be drawn to this.

Witness under cross examination admitted that the Leung Kwong had sunk on the identical spot of the collision and that there had been practically no interval between the stopping of engines and the sounding of the second two blasts, and the collision.

Ship's Position.

Prior to the collision the Moonshine was about 60 feet from the port bank of the channel and the Leung Kwong about the same distance. Only Captain Wilson, the Chief Officer and witness had been on the bridge up to the time of sounding the first two blasts. Up to the time of the Leung Kwong's alteration to the Western bank, making the first two blasts, the Moonshine had remained in the bay, said witness. The master gave no orders after his arrival on the bridge. Questioned by officers of the Court, witness stated that he had observed the red light of the island to the left of the starboard light of Moonshine. On both occasions of sounding two blasts, course had been altered to port but engines were never put astern. There was about one minute's interval between the sound signal of the Leung Kwong and the Moonshine's reply.

Captain J. R. Wilson of the Leung Kwong was then called; who

ECONOMICS.

RATIONALISATION EXPLAINED.

Geneva, May 18.

The Rationalisation of Industry means, according to the drafting sub-committee that Governments, public institutions and professional and industrial organisations should promote standardisation and undertake investigations on an international scale with a view to ascertaining the most efficient methods of production and to encourage the interchange of information. Also that Governments are advised to take periodically a census of production along the lines laid down by the International Institute of Statistics.—*Reuter.*

stated that his ticket had probably been sunk in the vessel, he not having seen it for the past six years, when he joined the vessel. Witness stated that he left the bridge on May 9 at about 7.30 p.m., leaving the Chief Officer in charge, when the vessel was clear of the fairway and some three miles off the Capsuimun light. The On Lee and Kwong Fook Cheong followed the Leung Kwong out of harbour.

Captain Wilson was called from his cabin by the sounding of two siren blasts, he reaching the bridge in time to see both side lights of the Moonshine about 10 feet off. Almost simultaneously a collision occurred, the Moonshine striking the Leung Kwong about 20 feet from the bow, slightly abaft the bridge. He knew nothing of what happened subsequently, as a falling spar struck him, rendering him incapable.

Mr. Sheldon again introduced the question of loss of life. If, he said, this was going to be gone into, he would put further questions to witness, but if on the other hand the subject was not within the court's terms, of application then he would not press the point. Captain Wilson then stood down.

Rescue Work.

Captain Johnson of the Kwong Fook Cheong gave brief evidence of rescue work carried out by the ship under his orders. A black mass had been sighted close to the Western shore of Capsuimun Pass

RUBBER SHARES.

LATEST DIVIDENDS AND QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends on Rubbers and Mining Shares:

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Kompas 10 per cent Int.
Asan Kuning Tin (21st) 6d.
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Malim Nawars 1/-

Quotations.

Allonby \$3.15
Ayer Moleks 2.70
Ayer Panas 14.00
Changlats 9.75
Glencalles 8.00
Jerams 1.90
Kedahs 4.30
Pajams 2.80

and cries for help were heard. Piracy was suspected but on close approach it was seen that the black mass was the Leung Kwong, sinking rapidly. The On Lee was close behind and witness informed her by megaphone of the disaster. Both vessels sent boats and picked up survivors, that of the Kwong Fook Cheong bringing back 11.

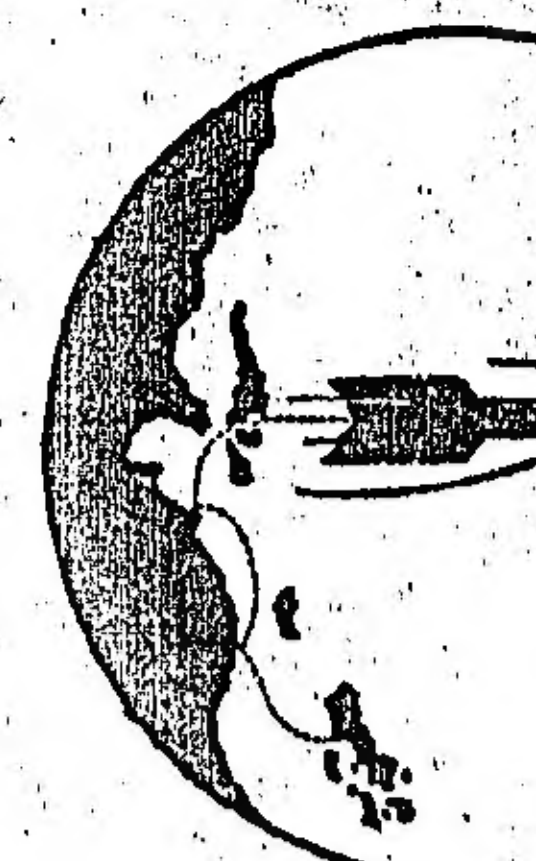
There had been a steam launch on the scene when the Leung Kwong was first sinking, burning two mast head lights, but she had left the disaster without lights within a few minutes of the Kwong Fook Cheong's arrival.

The coxswain of the Moonshine recalled that he carried usual side lights and stern lights and one masthead light, all of which were oil burning. They were burning at full visibility during the whole time, prior to, during and after the collision.

Chief Officer J. Reynolds of the Kwong Fook Cheong gave corroborative evidence of rescue work. He saw no lights on the Moonshine, but heard one blast from the Leung Kwong, which might have been sounded prior to the collision or after. The Kwong Fook Cheong was at that time about 1/4 mile from Leung Kwong.

This concluded yesterday's hearing, the Court adjourning until 10.30 a.m. this morning. To-day's proceedings will be found on another page.

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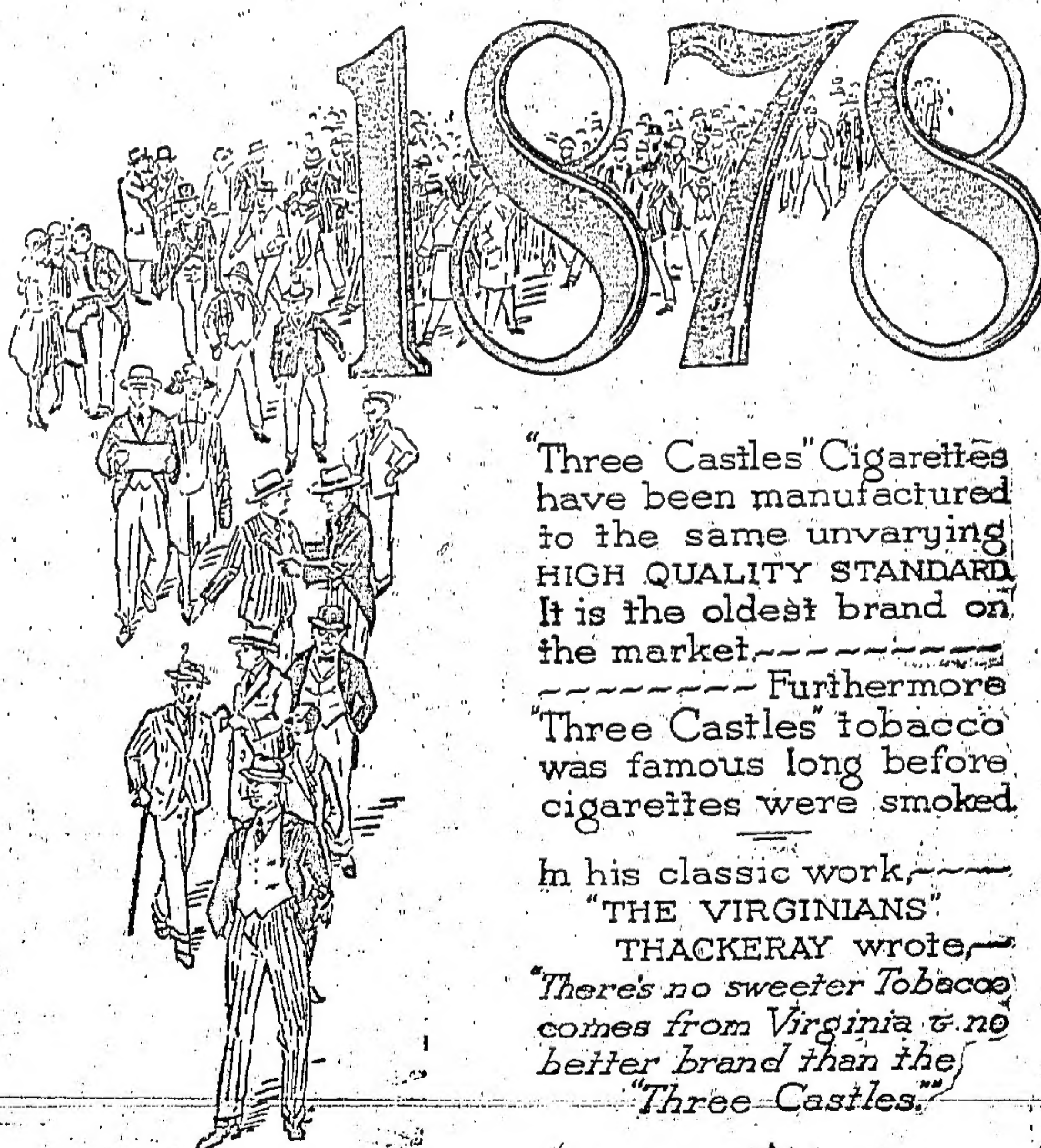
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BLOCKADE THREAT.

AN INTERVIEW WITH EUGENE CHEN.

In view of Sir Austen Chamberlain's remark in the House of Commons that Mr. Eugene Chen and his Notes represented little more than his personal opinion, and that, therefore it was not worth Great Britain's while to address a new Note to the Hankow Foreign Minister on the subject of sanctions for the Nanking outrage, the following interview which Mr. Chen granted to a foreign newspaper correspondent at Hankow is of considerable interest.

Mr. Eugene Chen, Hankow's Foreign Minister, declared that in the event of a blockade of the Yangtze the Nationalists would suffer more than the Nationalists because the latter would instantly convert the blockade into a vigorous boycott of the blockaders which might well endure for at least a generation. The Minister said that he does not think a blockade is possible unless "the world's gone mad," adding that if it happens "we still have rice, being sustaining, and can hold out indefinitely."

Chen voiced the popular query among Chinese as well as foreigners for the reason of the presence of more than 30 warships at Hankow, declaring the show of force as "an emphatic indication of the clutch of foreign imperialism at the throat of China." But he did not intimate that he was planning a protest. He asserted, however, that the warships "strengthen the hands of Hankow, arousing the spirit of nationalism, and gaining support for the revolution, which, he said, seeks to end what is regarded as intolerable oppression and interference with the Chinese rule of their own country. "National power will be ours shortly. Unless America decides otherwise, we wish always to greet her as a friend who interposed the flag, doctrine, and secured some respect for the nation then under international pillage."

America's Mistake.

He declared that America is making a great mistake in following Great Britain in the Orient and pleads for "unity among the Powers" in their attitude towards the Nationalist movement.

During more than an hour's interview, Chen was voluble, nervously. He is an energetic little man of middle age. He somewhat dramatically discussed the aims and aspirations of the Kuomintang—at least the section which is here. The interview was held in the spacious reception room of the offices of the old salt gabelle, near the Bund in the former German Concession.

Hankow Not Communistic.

Chen described Shanghai as "a centre of reaction and a haunt of political lepers, where one must either become a tool of foreign imperialism or, if one has nerve, come into armed conflict with it. The Nationalist objective can be achieved only by defeating the enemy on the front of decision, followed by the Nationalist occupation of Peking, where historic wrongs must be redeemed and the period of national humiliation come to an end."

He added that the northern expedition continues its march on the "Mongolian encampment known as Peking, leaving other forces of the revolution to deal with the leprous limb of Shanghai."

Chen scouted the idea that the Hankow Government is communistic "unless the great Nationalist task of destroying Chinese feudalism and freeing the country from foreign imperialism is an adventure in Communism," insisting on this not because of the desire "to solicit American assistance or even sympathy but in the interests of truth and historic amity between China and America." He said that Chiang Kai-shek's allegation of Communist domination at Wuhan is an attempt to confuse the point at issue.

"The question is not Communism versus non-Communism, nor Kuomintang versus Communism. The actual issue is between Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang and involves the entire basis of political thought and practice. The latter categorically rejects the feudal conception of a one-man government, in favour of the alternative conception of a modern government, resting on strong party foundations. Chiang Kai-shek, however, stands for personal authority and personal government. This is the real issue. And formulated on these terms there would be no decisive judgment from Nationalist China on the issue, namely utter condemnation of Chiang Kai-shek. This explains his attempt to paint the issue red."

Chen declared that the defection of Chiang Kai-shek does not affect the position of the Nationalist Government vitally, declaring that its military strength is intact on the decisive front in Honan. "Among the forces on this front is the fourth army, known as the Iron Army, which conquered the way to Wuhan, and enabled the Nationalist Government to reach the Yangtze. We are entering the

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S FIRST CIGARS.

PENNY EACH WHEN HE WAS 18.

Proposing the toast of "The Cigar Trade" at the second annual luncheon of the Cigar Merchants' Association, held in London recently, the Earl of Birkenhead said it was at the age of 18, when at Oxford, that he first acquired the habit of smoking cigars, which he had followed ever since with great fidelity.

The cigars he smoked at 18 were the best he ever smoked in his life, for they were made of French tobacco—(laughter)—and cost a penny each. "Then he 'knew no others.' (Laughter.) A man with limited means could easily smoke ten or a dozen of them a day without experiencing financial stringency. (Laughter.)

The development of the cigar trade, he continued, was a marvelous one. Anyone to-day who understood what a cigar was would never admit that those who smoked cigarettes or pipes smoked at all. They had crude and gross palates.

With regard to the coming Budget, said Lord Birkenhead, I am not aware what my colleague the Chancellor of the Exchequer is likely to submit to the Cabinet. I certainly think he ought to be an indulgent judge of your necessities. I know he smokes a very large number of cigars. I have carefully read certain of your arguments, and I think they ought to be clearly balanced and examined. More than that it would not be proper for me to say.

Continuing, Lord Birkenhead said the habit of smoking cigars was not likely to be acquired in later life. It must be a great blow to the cigar trade if the duty made it impossible for the trade to produce a cigar at a reasonable price. The question here was a financial one and would, no doubt, receive serious Treasury consideration.

It must be realised that any article of luxury which is taxed to such an extent that it reduces the consumption defeats the objects of the tax.

Final stage of the campaign. That is realising the objective of the northern expedition—conquest, national power, authority. This we could not encompass at Shanghai, Chen added.

Defeat Own Ends.

Returning to the question of the attitude of the Powers towards China at present, Chen, in response to a question, asserted that the Powers are defeating their own ends in sending troops to Shanghai. "You seek to defend property and lives but you are creating more hard feeling among the masses than all our propaganda ever could. It is this foreign imperialism we are against. We want a free government and desire to end the super-government now misruling China in the guise of Peking diplomacies and run our own nation. The United States is making a great error in following the British in China. We want to retain the traditional friendship of the American people but the Washington policy does not live up to the kindly words of individuals. This, I think, is largely because certain members of the American Legation and some Americans here are more anti-Nationalist than the typical British die-hard."

Chen said Hankow is chiefly concerned with two things at present, namely the military campaign and the economic situation. He said that the labour unions are undertaking to control the workers, seeking to influence them not to make uneconomic demands. "We, as well as the unions, are telling the workers it is inadvisable to seek, for example, a hundred per cent. increase of wages forthwith. We favour a gradual rise in the labour scale." He said that the unions had agreed to a more rational policy.

Foreigners Needed.

Chen said the Chinese want the foreigners to remain. He said that the Nationalists are not anti-foreign but decidedly anti-imperialist and added that if "the foreigners believe China is too dangerous during the revolution they may leave." But he did not advise the departure, stating that the Nationalists offer adequate protection.

Asked about Nanking, Chen replied that it is still a moot question. Hankow is not ready to accept guilt. Certainly there is no allegation against the Nationalist authorities of a "deliberately organized anti-foreign attack and looting. We must have an inquiry into the Nanking affair, as suggested in my note. It is the only civilised way to settle the question of guilt. There should be no objection to such a plan." He again proved to have been guilty, adding "approximately 30,000 Northerners were captured on the night of March 24, as well as the next day inside the walls of Nanking."

LAWN TENNIS.

EXHIBITION MATCHES ON H.K.C.C. GROUND.

Twice postponed on account of unfavourable weather, the exhibition matches in aid of the Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League were played on the stand court at the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday afternoon. The threatening weather doubtless affected the attendance, but with the exception of one short shower during the mixed doubles, rain did not interfere seriously with the games.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell efficiently discharged the duties of umpire.

Both matches were very evenly contested, and having regard to the slippery state of the court, heavy balls and bad light the tennis was quite good, particularly in the men's doubles.

Major Lucas and Mrs. Tottenham beat Mr. K. Lo and Miss Enid Lo 6-3, 6-4. This is the first occasion on which Miss Lo has played in public on the Cricket Club ground, and she is to be congratulated upon putting up a very good exhibition. Although leaving most of the work to her partner, she lobbed effectively and volleyed well when occasion demanded. There was very little between the pairs, and it would have been no surprise had it gone to three sets. Mrs. Tottenham played excellently all the way through, driving well from the baseline and placing excellently. Her partner was inclined to be erratic, but did a lot of good things, smashing with hearty abandon whenever he had an opportunity and puzzling his opponents with a difficult twisting service. Mr. K. Lo was consistent and at the net was the most effective of the four. He also served very well, and it was hard luck that many of his first services were only a fraction outside the line.

Men's Doubles.

In the second game, S. A. Ramjahn and H. D. Ramjahn beat Colonel Russell Brown and E. B. Tottenham 7-5, 6-4, 6-0. All four were in their best form and the games were keenly contested, many going to deuce several times before they were eventually won. The Ramjahns excelled at the net, where they volleyed and smashed with their accustomed accuracy. Colonel Russell Brown showed up prominently with some forceful chop strokes and Tottenham's placing always kept his opponents guessing. The third and fourth games produced tennis of a high standard, frequently brilliant.

The Ramjahns started badly in all four sets, but they always picked up. At first they were inclined to take things easily, but were fully extended towards the end.

At the conclusion of the games Mrs. Southern presented the ladies and the winners of the men's doubles with small souvenirs, and congratulated them on the excellent tennis they had put up.

Exhibition Game.

A doubles tennis match will take place to-morrow at the H. K. C. C. ground (stand court) between Ng Kue-kwong and T. Honda and the Ramjahn Cousins in aid of the Indian Recreation Club pavilion funds.

TOO MANY DARING PLAYS?

"EVERY NEW ONE HAS TO GO BIT FURTHER."

"There is a distinct danger at the present moment of the British stage becoming a sink of sexuality. To be successful every new play has to go a bit further—has to be more daring (it used to be spelt indecency.)"

This statement was made by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome in a speech from the stage of Bristol's "Little Theatre" the other day. He blamed the large theatre, "which has to cater for the mob," in order to pay expenses, and advocated the establishment of "little theatres everywhere."

A play, to be successful in London, must draw something approaching \$2,000 a week, and when riches like that come pouring in through the box office window art flies out at the stage door.

The theatre must set to work to educate its patrons. The big theatre dare not risk it. As a friend of mine, a London manager, said to me only a little while ago, "My expenses are fifteen hundred pounds a week, and I cannot afford art."

The big manager does not ask whether a play is good or bad. He asks, "Has it got a punch in it? Will it bring them in?" By "them," of course, he means the great unthinking—those people who regard the theatre as an interlude between a dinner and a dance—the people who go to the theatre in the hope of having their animal appetites tickled, their animal passions excited—by "sensationalism," by sexuality. An appetite grows by what it feeds on.

London, a Pleasure City.

A modern Euripides, adapting Homer for the stage and dreaming of a popular success would cut out all the Troy business, and come straight to the misconduct, and the American producer would, one feels confident, give to the film version some such title as "Up in Helen's Rooms."

There is another reason why nothing else but the commercial drama can hope to win through in London. London has become the pleasure city of the world. It is the foreigners, the hoards of provincials up for a spree, the Americans fleeing from prohibition, who are the main support of London's West End theatres. They are—no blame to them—in holiday mood.

In the provinces expenses can be kept within limit. The little theatre gets known. It enters into the life of the town. It is not one small lamp surrounded by a hundred flaring rivals. It does not have to advertise. It does not have to engage matinee idols and low comedians at salaries to make

"RED" TRIAL SCENE

TRICK TO OVER-RIDE COURT-MARTIAL.

Vienna.—Professor Ruste Vambéry, who is legal adviser the British Legation at Budapest and a noted writer, created a scene at the trial by court-martial Budapest of Zoltain Szanto and others charged with conspiring, restore the Bolshevik Government in Hungary under the direction the Russian Soviets.

Prof. Vambéry and 29 other advocates are defending the accused men, and their plan was to three days with speeches so that the trial must be transferred to civil court, because every court-martial must conclude on the third day.

The President of the court decided that the defending advocates could not be heard. The Public Prosecutor thereupon began reading, when Prof. Vambéry rose and cried: "In the name of liberty I protest against this procedure, and in the name of the sacredness of human justice against silencing the advocates for the defence."

The President said he would decide later whether the accused might have reasonably rebelled or if only made preparations, in which latter event the civil courts would take over the case.

An imitation fur, with resin its chief constituent, in manufacture, is being developed to such an extent that chemists believe will replace natural fur. The material can be made in any colour and has all the appearance and lasting qualities of animal fur.

A judge's mouth water. The heroines' dresses have not to be made by Lucille or Paquin.

Art and Charity.

Good plays, good all round acting is all that is demanded. With any sort of luck it ought to pay its way. That, as it seems to me, is the essence of the contract. Art cannot live on charity. To justify its existence it must earn its own living.

That is the law, and all honest things must conform to it. A subsidised theatre would but replace one evil by another. The Sunday clubs do clever work, but the partake too much of the character of secret societies. Art, to be healthy, must breathe the open air.

I should like to see a little theatre in every town of more than 40,000 souls. And it could be done. Local patriotism would surely help.

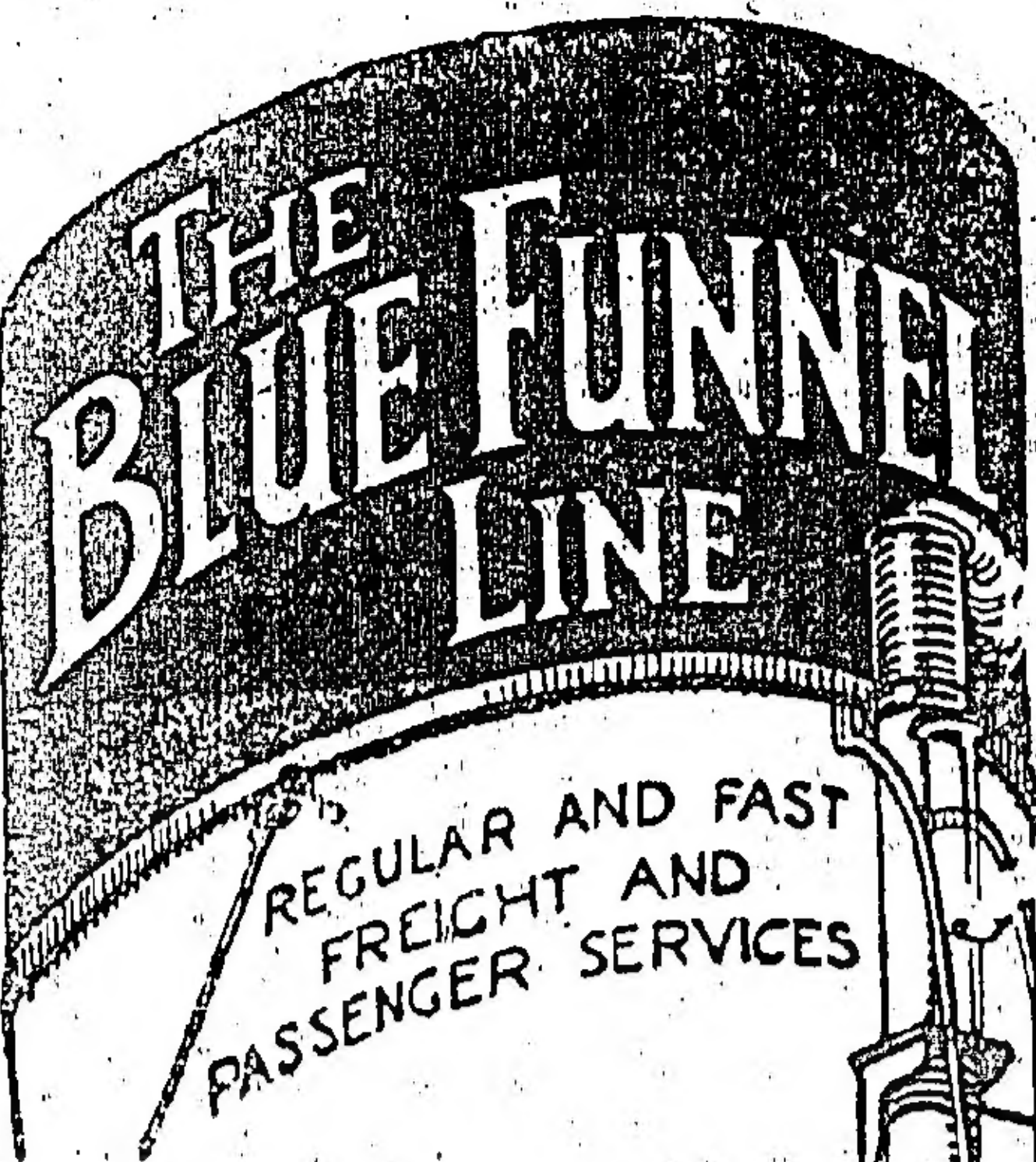
At the present moment half the theatres in London are controlled from America. The other half soon will be. That the danger is not imaginary is proved by what has happened in the case of the cinema.

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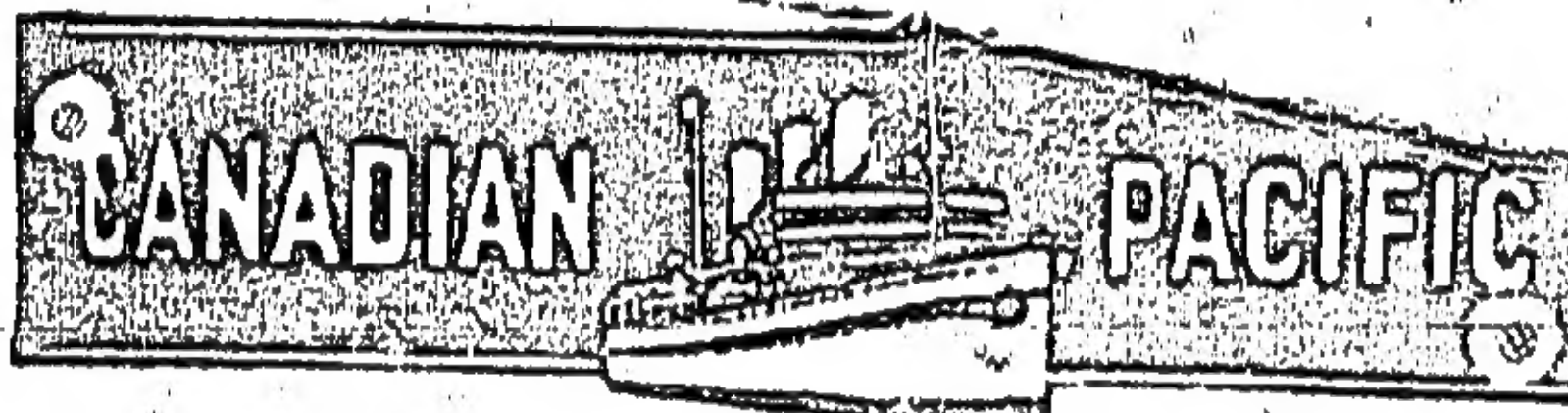
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June 15	Seattle	Gen. Washington	July 13	P'mth C'brg July 21
June 21	San Francisco	Honoric	July 23	C'brg S'mptn July 29
June 29	Seattle	Leviathan	Aug. 1	P'mth C'brg Aug. 7
July 5	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 6	C'brg S'mptn Aug. 12
July 13	Seattle	Honoric	Aug. 10	C'brg S'mptn Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 20	P'mth C'brg Aug. 26
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	C'brg S'mptn Aug. 30
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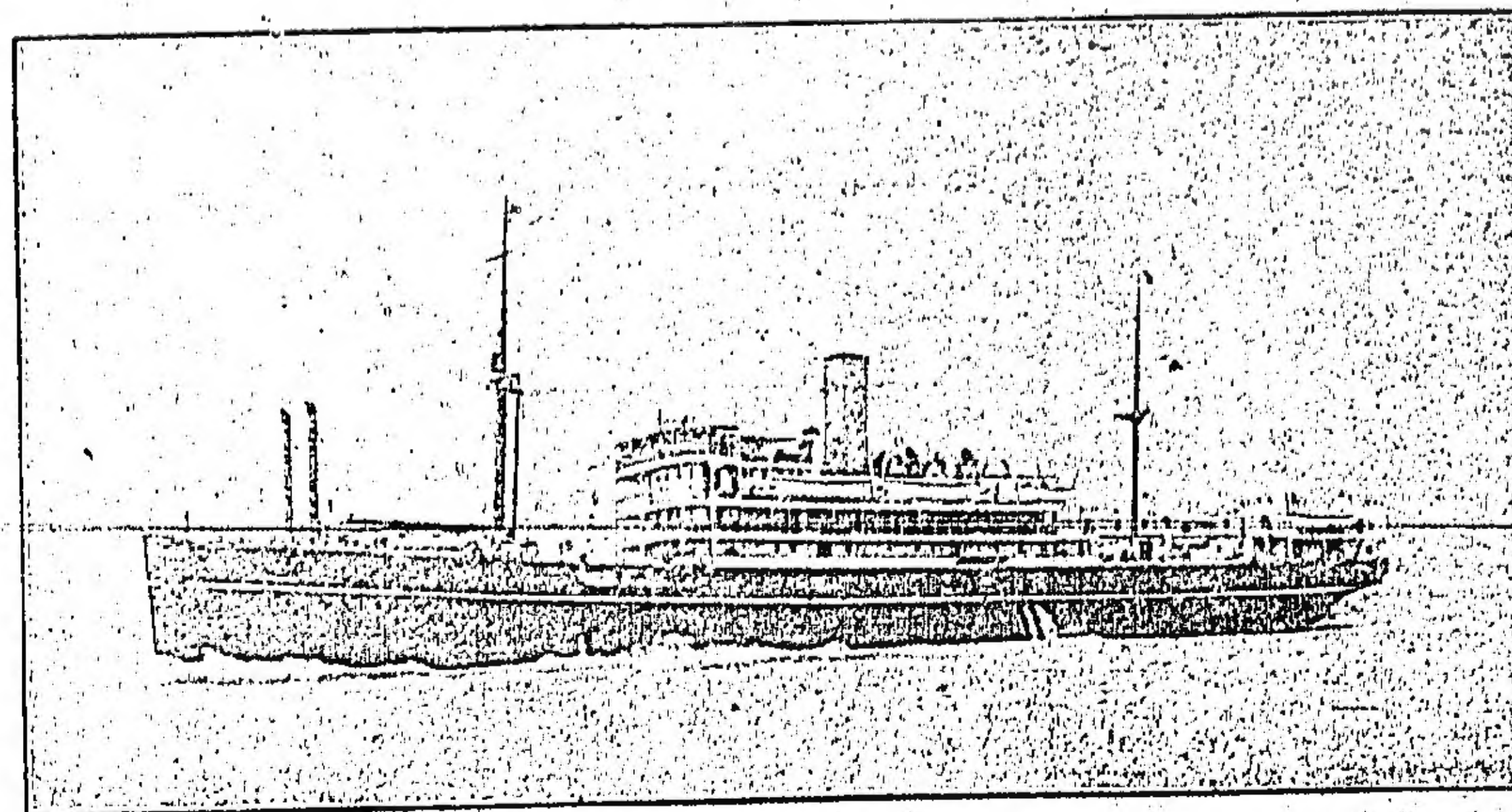
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STEAMER	DUM HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILS HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	11th June	13th June
TAIPING	8th July	15th July
CHANGTE	9th August	16th August

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
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	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
NYANZA	7,023	25th May.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi
MOREA	10,958	28th May.	Marseilles & London
KASHMIR	8,985	11th June.	Marseilles & London
KHIVA	9,135	18th June.	Marseilles & London

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Pyrae, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S. S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

SANTHIA	7,754	21st May, 9 a.m.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	10th June.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,956	3rd June.	Manila, Sandakan, Thure.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st July.	Island, Townsville, B'bane.
ARAFURA	6,000	28th July.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
 The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hobei, Cebu, Kolambagan, Taiwan, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the following:
 Frequent connections from Australia with the following:
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TRIBARTHA	4,597	24th May.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MANTUA	10,946	27th May.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
ST. ALBANS	4,500	7th June.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
KALYAN	9,144	10th June.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MACEDONIA	11,120	24th June.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to **MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,** Agents.
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GLEN LINE.

Fare Hongkong to London £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	31st May.
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" (Via Oran)	29th June.
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" (Via Oran)	27th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	24th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Motor Vessel "GLENSHIRE"	23rd May.
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	11th June.
Steamship "GLENSHIRE"	23rd June.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	7th July.
Steamship "GLENSHIRE"	26th July.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "ELPENOR" ... via Suez Canal 5th June.
 S.S. "CITY OF KOBE" ... via Suez Canal 19th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at owner option.

Subject to Change without notice.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.Hongkong & Canton. **Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.,** Canton.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination. Steamer. Sailings.

STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Thurs. 19th May at 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via Singapore	Kwaisang	Satur. 21st May at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow, N'po, S'hai	Poohsing	Sun. 22nd May at 7 a.m.
AMOI S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumsang	Tues. 24th May at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Hosang	Thurs. 26th May at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Hopsang	Fri. 27th May at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Satur. 28th May at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Hangsang	Sun. 29th May at 7 a.m.
KOBE via Amoy, & Moji	Kutsang	Wed. 1st June at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Minsang	Wed. 1st June at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Wed. 1st June at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Pooksang	Satur. 4th June at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Kwongsang	Wed. 8th June at 7 a.m.

For freight or passage apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone 215, Central. General Managers

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

ELLERMAN LINE.

From EUROPE.
 The Steamship "CITY OF KOBE" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 24th May, 1927, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 31st May, 1927 or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed and Damaged Goods, are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.**
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, May 18, 1927.

FOG-PIERCING RAY.

STARTLING LONDON CROWDS.

A red glare in the sky startled West End of London crowds recently. It was due to the operating of an apparatus for penetrating fog at night invented by Mr. John L. Baird. Mr. Baird has already seen through a smoke pall in the laboratory, and he is probably now the only man in London anxiously awaiting a real "pea souper" so that a big test may be carried out.

With his "noctovisor" Mr. Baird recently demonstrated seeing in total darkness to a number of scientists. The apparatus by means of which this was accomplished has now been erected on the roof of Motograph House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, in conjunction with a powerful searchlight emitting what is called "black light," or technically, "infra-red rays." These rays are light of so deep a red that they are invisible to the eye, and the lurid glare which alarmed spectators came from the searchlight while the infra-red filter, a special glass which passes only rays invisible to the eye, was being fixed. When the searchlight is first turned on a normal white light is seen, but as the "filtering" process goes on so the light becomes deeper and deeper red until it disappears from view.

The rays were trained on Nelson's Column, and while the red glare was at its brightest someone gave the fire alarm. The firemen were, however, stopped in time.

JUNK PIRACY.

TIMELY APPEARANCE OF POLICE LAUNCH.

In the vicinity of the Nine Pins Island on April 26 a trading junk plying between Shaikwan and Sam Mun, was pirated and but for the appearance of a Police launch, on the scene members of the crew might have been kidnapped.

The pirates abandoned their efforts, and attempted to flee, but were pursued by the Police and four men were arrested on board. The four men were brought before the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday on charges of robbery on the high seas. Mr. F. H. Losoby appeared on behalf of the defendants and entered a formal plea of not guilty.

Sub-Inspector Dorling prosecuted, and in relating the piracy to his Worship said that the two complainants were part owners in trading junk No. 656, which was a boat of 75 piculs trading between Sam Mun and Shaikwan. Car-goes of fish were purchased from the fishermen at the former place and brought to the Colony for sale.

On April 26, the boat left as usual at 5.30 a.m. on its trip to Sam Mun. At 11 o'clock, the boat was within ten minutes of the Nine Pins Island, when another junk came up from behind, with four men on board. One of the men shouted from the bow to the trading junk to stop, which order was immediately obeyed.

The pirate boat went alongside the other craft and one of the four men, who was armed with a long knife, boarded the trading junk and demanded "lucky money." Between one of the complainants and a member of the crew the sum of \$1.20 was produced and handed to the intruder, who, not being satisfied with the sum tendered, threw the money on the deck and searched the cabin, where he found \$20.

After being on board the junk for about ten minutes the man returned to his own boat and ordered the complainants to steer their boat northward while the pirates followed.

The two boats had proceeded in that manner for about half an hour when a launch was sighted in the distance. The complainants later recognised the launch as the No. 4 Police launch. The speed of the junk was then quickened and it was supposed that the pirates also recognised the launch, as they turned round and retraced their course.

The victimised junk, on approaching the Police launch made a report of the occurrence and the Police gave chase to the pirates. On nearing the Nine Pins Island, the boat was picked up and the four men arrested.

The case was adjourned.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per s.s. President Lincoln for Victoria and Seattle via ports, May 18.
 —Mrs. C. P. Colvin, Chin Puck, Mr. Chin Siang Ting, Don Yun Ching, Mrs. Marie Farrior, Fang Chin, Fang Sao Lin, Mr. K. A. Gabriel, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Gardiner, Hoa Chin Ching, Kan Fien Chu, Mo Jole Eng, Mrs. E. L. Meyer, Mr. Samuel E. Newmann, Mr. George J. Pollard, Sing Yan Sing, Mr. Albro Z. Stolp, Wang Shi Joie, Mr. Nagib Zahar, Prof. Wm. Briggs, Mrs. Ethel Briggs, Mr. Sylvain Gierlsammer, Mr. Somon Gierlsammer, Mr. Ukio Kimura, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Blackmann, Mr. Daniel B. Candler, Mr. and Mrs. Orin Chaney, Lieut. Theodore S. Coulbourn, Mrs. May V. Coulbourn, Miss Myrtle F. Coulbourn, Mrs. Adelino E. Dowd, Master Francis E. Dowd, Master Kenneth H. Dowd, Mrs. Gertrude Davis, Miss Alice V. Franklin, Mrs. Virginia P. Froese, Miss Virginia C. Froese, Mr. Elmer L. Gay, Mrs. Isabella Holmes, Mr. Eladof, Irrevorte, Mr. George A. Korr, Mr. Edgar J. A. La Bella, Mr. Frank L. Melnik, Mr. and Mrs. Master and Miss Gutzwiller, Mr. Lam Chik Ho, Mr. and Mrs. Moy Hun Cheung, Master Moy, Mr. Lai Shiu Sun, Mr. Lawrence Todman, Mr. Teo Ka Chiu, Mr. Zum Dack, Mrs. Zum Tso She, Master Zum Wing Why, Miss Zum Chay Yan, Mr. Lue Suck Why, Mrs. Wong Chi Hing, Mr. Seta Hing, Mr. Jung Kai Yan, Mr. Quang Ki Yum, Mr. Ng Gin, Mr. Chia Ming Ngow, Mrs. E. Marguerite Wong, Master E. E. Abey, Master William Abey, Mrs. Florence Abey, Mr. E. G. Abey, Mrs. Wang Hing, Mr. Robert Duval, Mr. and Mrs. C. Duval, Mr. Y. S. Wan, Miss W. Y. Wong, Mrs. H. N. Maier, Miss P. J. O. H. van Speck, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Tong, Mr. P. V. Guest, Mr. L. W. Hutton, Mr. K. Rustko, Mr. E. M. Goldin, Mrs. H. M. Goldin, Mr. Su Kai, Mrs. Norient, Miss Norient, and Miss Norient.

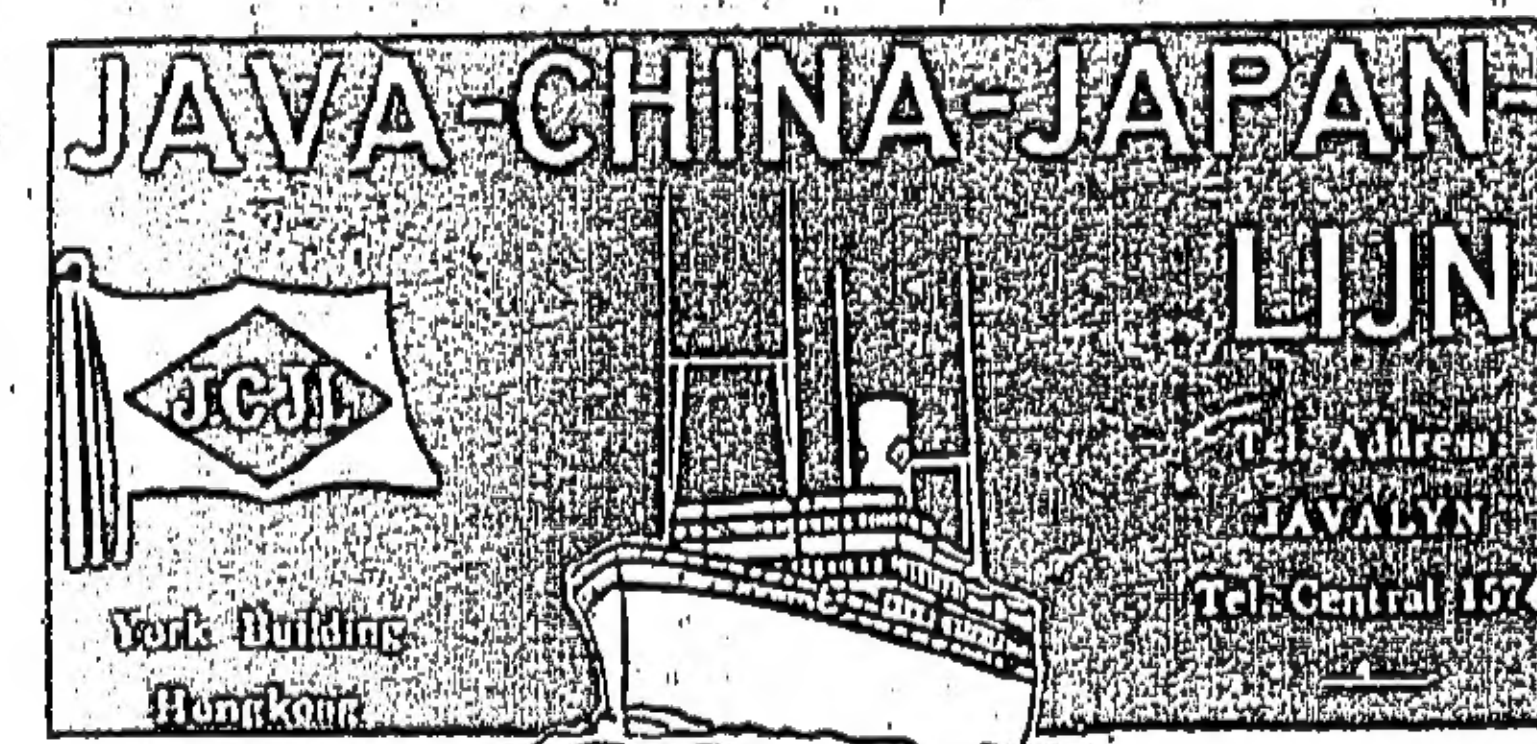
Mr. T. C. Gilbert, Mr. Van Steenberg, Mr. A. M. Mule, Mrs. Mathelick, Miss Nelly Mathelick, Miss Mathelick, Mr. T. S. Kang, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hodges, Mr. A. Fischer, Mr. S. W. Tsai, Mr. and Mrs. Chen, Mrs. W. F. Fung, Mr. Chai, Mr. Loy Chang, Mr. Hung Pak Hang, Mr. Leong Hong Chang, Mrs. Lee Chiu Shee, Lieut. Albano R. D., Lt. Frederic, Lieut. M. M. de Carvalho, Wing Comdr. Barrett, Mr. J. F. Purcell, Mrs. J. F. Purcell, Mr. Chan Lo Si, Mr. S. K. Chau, Mr. S. Bayes Davey, Mr. Tian Khen, Mr. Hee Moo Tong, Miss E. Watson and Mr. Yip Yik Tong.

Per s.s. Taiping for Australian ports via Manila, May 18.—Mr. and Mrs. John Plummer, Mrs. Hardman, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth, Mrs. A. Leod, Mr. A. C. Savage, Mrs. L. V. Button, Mr. and Mrs. W. Field, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Martin, Miss Mary Mills, Rev. C. E. Hicks, Mr. J. C. Panton, Mr. H. Hausmann, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Miss A. I. Hill, Miss R. Fung, Miss W. G. Edwards, Mr. A. V. Hitch, Miss C. Knox, Miss E. Poppin, Miss E. J. Lunde, Mrs. J. B. Mc Caw, Miss Perry Mc Caw, Miss B. C. Rowe, Miss C. M. Pemberton, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Darby, Master David Darby, Mr. A. T. Seabrook, Mr. H. Lyons, Miss J. Lyons, Miss B. Lyons, Miss Trudinger, Misses E. and L. Reid, Miss H. A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. C. Best, Mr. William Norman Ah Che, Mrs. Mary Ah Che, Mr. Willie Ah Che, Mr. Ah Ken, Mr. Ah Bow, Mr. Low Wing, Mr. Siu Chong, Mr. Henry Lee Chun Yee, Mr. Goon Jack, Mr. Ling Meng Lap, Mr. Ah Jang, Mr. John Gog Gum, Mr. Chi Wolt, Mr. Ah Mun, Mr. Yee Tong, Mr. Wong Yik Yuen, Mrs. Tshai Tzun Chin, Mr. Tsong Kwong Khl, Mr. Wong Moo Gun, Mrs. Ivy Kwok, Sea Nam, Mrs. Leung Shi, Mr. Yee Pang Joong, Mr. Yee Yam, Mr. Leong Got, Mr. Hee Kin Hop, Mr. Mah Tsun, Mr. Jun Tim, Mr. Hog Yan, Mr. Lee Hok Hee, Mr. Hau Wing and Mr. Jow Sang.

The Swiss government, to encourage larger families, for several years has offered a subsidy of 100 gold francs to the parents of ten children when the tenth is a boy. Pro-feminist groups said the discrimination was an insult to their sex. That, coupled with the fact that 2,800 families are potential recipients of the reward, has led to a decision to abandon the system.



There is sometimes reason to throw a fit over not getting one.



REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikembang	S'hai, Amoy	In Port.	19th May.	Batavia
Tjisalak	Java, Meor	23rd May.	26th May.	Amoy, N. China
Tjisaroen	Batavia	29th May.	2nd June.	Shanghai
Tjikarang	Shanghai	30th May.	2nd June.	Batavia
Tjikmanok	Java, Meor	6th June.	9th June.	Amoy, N. China
Tjikini	N. China	8th June.	9th June.	Batavia
Tjisondari	Batavia	12th June.	15th June.	Shanghai
Tjisaroen	Shanghai	15th June.	16th June.	Batavia
Tjisaroem	M'ksar, Java	20th June.	23rd June.	Amoy, N. China
Tjisalak	N. China	22nd June.	23rd June.	M'ksar & Java

*Via Macassar

*Via Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.
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SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS

LOADING DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES, VALENCIA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

M.V. "SUMATRA" ... Loading about 20th May.
 M.V. "JAPAN" ... 8th June.

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

M.V. "BENARES" ... 20th June.
 M.V. "NANKING" ... 14th July.

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Agents:

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THE HONGKONG
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ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL: PALACE HOTEL;
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Telegraphic Address: "CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."
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KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Rooms will not be available for the Public,
neither the Lounge & Dining Room, till after the
14th day of June. There is a special lounge at the
back of the Bar for the Public.

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Every Room with Private Bath. Lounge, Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
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Victoria, Hongkong.

MARINE ENQUIRY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

saloon, 11 or 12 Chinese cabin, 30
second class, and probably about
80 steerage.

Lo Tai, the pilot of the Leung
Kwong, recalled, stated that he
always navigated the Capsicum
channel according to the rule of
the road. He invariably took the
lighthouse side of the channel.
There were invariably junks on
the other side of the channel when
the tide was ebbing, but they used
both sides of the channel. With
the tide against them, they tacked
to and fro across the Pass.

Sound Signals.
Mr. Sheldon requested the
Court's permission to re-call the
coxswain of the Moonshine, specifi-
cally to question him on the point
of sound signals by the Leung
Kwong.

Li Hun, re-called, stated in re-
ply to questions put by the Presi-
dent, that he heard a signal of
two blasts on one occasion only,
this being made after the Moon-
shine's signal.

Mr. Sheldon, addressing the
Court, admitted that the collision
had taken place to the South side of
the Channel, but the point of con-
tention was that the Moonshine had
been in Ma Wan Bay when the
Leung Kwong entered the South
part of the channel, showing only
her green light.

According to the evidence of the
coxswain of the Moonshine, he had
been steering towards Point 25,
proving that he must have been on
the Northern side, and the pilot
and quartermaster of the Leung
Kwong remained unshaken on this
point.

It appeared then that the Moon-
shine was crossing "over" to her
right side of the channel ahead,
and the Leung Kwong altered to
port. According to "distances
given by all witnesses, these would
prove that when the alterations of
course were made by the Moon-
shine, a collision was inevitable.

On the credibility of witnesses,
he would draw attention to the
denial of the Moonshine's coxswain
of any knowledge of a stone pier in
Ma Wan Bay; probably because he
wished to be dissociated from the
North Bank in entirety.

Evidence Recapitulated.

Mr. Bennett's outlining of the
facts for the Moonshine drew atten-
tion to the evidence of the various
parties. That of the coxswain of
the Moonshine was connected and
detailed, that of the Leung Kwong's
crew was not, counsel contended.

Facts of the coxswain's examina-
tion in chief were then recapitulated,
and compared with the story of the
disaster as told by the Leung
Kwong's pilot. The Moonshine
detailed all movements of the Leung
Kwong, while the Leung Kwong
could not account for any move-
ment of the Moonshine from the
time of sighting in Ma Wan Bay,
until she was seen in the
middle of the Channel.

According to the position as
given by the Leung Kwong, the
Moonshine must have travelled
twice the distance of the sunken
ship in one minute and a half,
from Ma Wan Bay to the point of
collision.

If the Leung Kwong story was
correct she was still in the wrong.
Being a crossing ship, having
another on her starboard side, she
should have kept clear, added
counsel.

In the matter of sound signals,
Captain Wilson, the master of the
Kwong Pook Cheong, and the
coxswain of the Moonshine, all
agreed that only one set of signals
had been made.

The story of tide runs, as given
by the Leung Kwong pilot, was
wrong, this being proved by an
extract of the local tables for the
period.

In conclusion, said counsel, if
at any time the Moonshine had
been in Ma Wan Bay, it would
have been a perfectly simple
matter for evidence to be produced
from that locality by the
Leung Kwong.

The Court then adjourned until
2.30 to consider the finding.

The Court found that the Moon-
shine was navigated in a proper
manner and that no blame was at-
taching to the coxswain, Lai Hung.

LOTTERY TICKET
FACTORY.

FOUR CHINESE FINED.

A raid carried out by Sub-In-
spector Shafton on No. 160, Third
Street, resulted in four Chinese
being brought before Mr. R. E.
Lindsell this morning charged
with keeping a *po piu* printing
establishment.

The first man was fined \$250,
or in default four months' hard
labour. The second and third
defendants were fined \$50, or
three months' hard labour, and
the last man \$25 or one month.

Among the things seized in the
raid was a complete printing out-
fit suitable for the manufacturing
of *po piu* tickets.

EARLY MORNING
ROBBERY.

WOMEN GAGGED WITH
POTATOES.

The story of how three Chinese
gained entrance to a house at No.
8, Star Street, near Queen's Road
East, at three o'clock in the
morning, and got away with
numerous articles and \$15 in
money, was told at the Criminal
Sessions this morning, before the
acting Puisne Judge, Mr. P.
Jacks, when two men, Wu Fuk and
Lam King-cho, were charged in
connexion with the robbery.

The articles stolen included six
bangles, seven head-dress rings,
ten pearls, hairpin, ear pick, eight
pieces of clothing, nine rings, and
\$15 in money.

Mr. H. K. Holmes prosecuted for
the Crown, and the prisoners
denied the charges.

In outlining the circumstances,
Mr. Holmes said a married woman,
name Yu Yuk-kwong, living at 8,
Star Street, was awakened at
three o'clock on the morning of
April 6 by a hand grasping her
throat. She tried to call for help,
but was threatened by a man who
held a dagger, and who was with
two others. Two of the men took in
active part in the robbery, while
the third man appeared to be guard-
ing the door.

The woman was gagged with a
sweet-potato, which was fixed into
her mouth by means of wire. On
the same floor were living her
grandmother and her small daugh-
ter. The men also secured the
old woman, and removed a ring
from her finger, but they did not
molest the daughter.

Dagger Found.

The men then proceeded to ran-
sack the place, and the articles
mentioned in the charge were after-
wards found to be missing. They
left about five o'clock, after which
the woman Yu freed herself with
difficulty and raised an alarm. On
arriving, the police found a dagger
on the premises, also sweet-potatoes
and wire.

The first prisoner was arrested
ten days later, when he told the
police that if they would wait a bit
the second man would come. The
police accordingly waited, and when
the second man appeared he was
also arrested.

Mr. Holmes said that was about
the only evidence they had against
the first prisoner, because the wo-
men were unable to identify him
although the electric lights were
on at the time. They were, how-
ever, able to identify the second
man. Mr. Holmes remarked that
as No. 2 seemed to be definitely
one of the men who took part,
the first man's remark seemed to
show he was a confederate. The
two men took the police to a pawn
shop, where two articles of prop-
erty were recovered, but the
pawnbroker was unable to remem-
ber who took the articles there.

When charged at the Police
Court, the first prisoner said he
had nothing to say, and added
that those who ran away took the
articles. The second prisoner, in
his statement, denied that he car-
ried a dagger.

The case is proceeding.
After a retirement of about ten
minutes, the jury returned and
brought in a verdict of "guilty"
against each prisoner. His Lord-
ship imposed sentences of five
years' hard labour each.

NANKING POLICY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tions between China and the
foreign nations.

Meanwhile, the Nationalist Gov-
ernment will do all in its power
to protect foreign life and prop-
erty according to the generally
accepted rules of international
law. The resentment of the
Chinese to the foreigner is not to
him individually but to the
system under which he lives. The
Chinese object, not to the presence
of the foreigners, but to his
position of privilege. They con-
sider that the foreigner should be
placed on a footing of equality
with the people among whom he
has voluntarily chosen to live
and trade.

Privileges Of Foreigners.

In the forthcoming negotiations
for the abrogation of the special
privileges of foreigners in China,
the Nationalist Government trusts
that the foreign governments and
peoples will display farsighted
statesmanship and practical wis-
dom in the solution of the out-
standing problem of the world to-
day. The Chinese people, irrespec-
tive of geographical situation
and political creed, are all united
in demanding international justice
and fair play. In the interest of
the peace and welfare of the
world, such a simple and reason-
able request by a quarter of the
human race ought not to be made
in vain.

MORTGAGE CASE.

SECOND DEFENDANT
QUESTIONED.

The second defendant in the
mortgage case, Kan Tong-po, gave
evidence in the Supreme Court
this morning, before the acting
Chief Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood,
when the case was continued after
being adjourned over yesterday
for Criminal Sessions cases.

The plaintiffs, Lo Kwong-lam
and Lo Kwong-hin ask for a
mortgage of \$400,000 on Hongkong
property to be set aside on the
grounds that they were infants at
the time of signing, February 10th
1925.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., with Mr.
H. G. Sheldon, instructed by Mr.
D. L. Strellott is for the plaintiffs
and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed
by Mr. G. G. N. Tinson is defend-
ing.

The plaintiffs allege they did
not understand the papers they
signed, believing that they would
not get their share of the money
if they did not sign. The defence
alleges the plaintiffs were of age
at all material times, and make
an allegation of fraudulent repre-
sentation of age. This morning's
cross-examination was
mainly confined to questions as to
documents being explained, and as
to the question of age.

In reply to Mr. Jenkin, Kan
Tong-po said he entrusted the
whole of the matter to Mr. Hooper,
of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and
Master, and placed money in his
hands for the purpose of paying it
over when everything was in order.

He recollected going to Mr.
Davidson's office on February
10th, 1925, and when he arrived
there, he saw Mr. Hooper, Li Koon-
chun and others, including an in-
terpreter named Sung and the
brothers. He said Sung was ex-
plaining the contents of documents
which he held, and heard him men-
tion the names of the mortgagors,
the mortgagees, and that the in-
terest was to be charged on the
four lakhs.

He heard Li Koon-chun ask an
interpreter named Leung Wing-
chung whether all the five
brothers were of age and Leung
replied in the affirmative. Li
Koon-chun then pointed to Lo
Kwong-lam and asked the same
question, receiving an answer in
the affirmative.

Replying to Mr. Potter, defend-
ant said Li Koon-chun asked the
question in an ordinary way, and
he (witness) heard quite well be-
cause he was standing next to Li.
Mr. Potter remarked that Li had
said he asked the ages in a whis-
per. He wanted to make sure
that there had not been a mis-
understanding.

Mr. Potter pressed the defend-
ant on the point as to whether
one or two questions were asked,
and defendant replied that
only one was asked.

He said he did not use his inter-
preter to check the ages, because he
left the whole matter to Mr.
Hooper.

Mr. Potter:—You know that
there is a suggestion in this case
that Lo Kwong-lam fraudulently re-
presented himself to be 21 years
of age?—Yes.

Will you give His Lordship any
possible motive why this plaintiff
should have falsely mis-stated his
age on that occasion?

Defendant did not answer.
The case is proceeding.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

1. An assistant labored in an extensive
glasshouse. 2. They were first used in the
French district of Arles. 3. An image of
Paris set up in Troy, which city was re-
garded as a safe so long as the image re-
mained there. 4. Bernardino Cistofori,
of the Florentine, in 1709. 5. Department of
the Jolani Seward of the Household, which
examined and passed accounts. 6. From the
black and white watered silks which came
originally from St. Paulina, near Baghdad.
7. Daguerre and Niepce, in 1829. 8. Stars
9. In 1176, under Henry II. 10. The military
engineers believed they had reached India. 11.
The doctrine of Erasmus, that the Church is
subordinate to the civil power. 12. Mars of
the two moons, Phobos is ten miles in diame-
ter and Deimos thirty-five. 14. A bridge, bit
ward from the roof of a cave, stalagmites
upwards from the floor.



Gossips do a lot of running
down when they get wound
up.

Entertainments

QUEEN'S
GLORIA SWANSON

in

"BLUEBEARD'S 8th WIFE"

WORLD
POLA NEGRI

in

"FORBIDDEN PARADISE"

STAR

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
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CONCERT

by the

MASSED BANDS

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Full Particulars To-morrow

BARGES OF THE
CAESARS.

SALVAGE WORK AFTER 19
CENTURIES.

Rome.—Speaking to the Società
Romana di Storia Patria which
nominated him an honorary mem-
ber, Signor Mussolini announced
the early resumption of the excava-
tions at Pompeii and the beginning
of efforts to save the Emperor
Tiberius barges which are lying at
the bottom of the Lake of Nemi,
near Rome.

These two enterprises, he said,
were typical of the Fascist regime,
which draws from the past and the

present the energy to leap forward
to face the future.

It is understood that the excava-
tions at Pompeii will be inaugu-
rated on April 21, Rome's birthday,
by the King and Signor Mussolini.

As for the ships in the Lake of
Nemi, the Premier stated that the
level of the lake would be lowered
75ft. by pouring its waters through
a specially constructed tunnel into
Lake Albano, which is at a lower
level. This will permit the barges
to be salvaged with all they contain.

Various attempts have been made
since the 15th century to raise the
pleasure galleys of the Caesars,
sunk in the Lake of Nemi. Two
at least have been located by divers,
one of them 150ft. long and the
other 234ft.